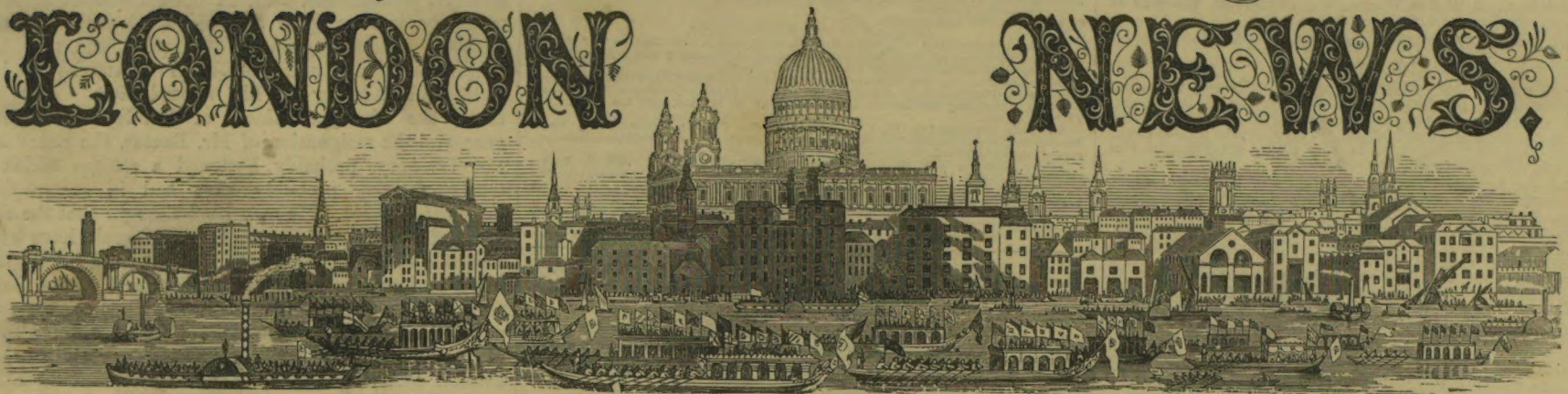


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1772.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR: ATTACK ON SHEEPSTOR—42ND HIGHLANDERS TAKING YELLOW MEAD FARM BY ASSAULT.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th ult., at Elie House, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of James L. Bell, late of Alexandria, Egypt, of a son.
On the 8th inst., at 51, Tregunter-road, S.W., the wife of William Henry Davies, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Edward C. Ridgway, Esq., of a son.
On the 7th inst., at Sharavogue, King's County, Lady Hastings, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at the Priory Church, Great Malvern, by special license of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Rev. Oswald M. Holden, M.A., B.C.L., of St. Mary's, Kingswinford, assisted by the Rev. Brookwood Smith, Vicar of Great Malvern, William Arthur Brown, of the Hollies, Penn., near Wolverhampton, to Amy Ellen, elder daughter of George Baldwin, Merridale Grove, Wolverhampton.
On the 19th ult., by special license, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell, by the Rev. Joseph McGrath, Alfred Bernard, eldest son of the late Alfred Henry Bailey, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Sloane-street, to Bertha, eldest daughter of Count John de Krachy, Irun, Spain. No cards.
On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Walmersley, near Bury, by the Rev. Charles Wyatt Smith, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ramsbotham, late Vicar, and the Rev. E. I. Russell, of St. Michael's, Ramford, the Rev. Addison Crofton, Curate of Walmersley, and eldest son of Lieutenant-General John Ffolliott Crofton, No. 29, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, Colonel of the 6th Royals, to Mary Pilkington, elder daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Baldingstone.
On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Wakefield, by the Rev. R. Tomlinson, M.A., Vicar of Kirkthorpe, and brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Twamley, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Canon Curridge, M.A., Vicar of Wakefield, the Rev. James Twamley, M.A., Incumbent of Staincliffe, to Elizabeth Sarah, only daughter of the late Edward Tomlinson, Esq., of Wakefield.
On June 7, at Valparaiso, Chili, South America, Charles W. Oxley, to Teresa Kendall, eldest daughter of George H. Kendall, Esq., Valparaiso.
On the 5th inst., at Kirkhill Castle, Colmonell, Ayrshire, by the Rev. J. W. Milroy, minister of the parish, assisted by the Rev. S. Little, M.A., B.D., of Ballantrae, George Tinn, Esq., of Woodfields, Frenchay, Gloucestershire, to Margaret Sara (Maggie) Barton Farquhar Gray, only child of John Barton Farquhar Gray, Esq., of Glentworth and Ballaird. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at No. 17, Upper Hornsey-rise, John Blackman Owen, Esq., secretary to the Great Eastern Railway Company for twenty-two years, and connected with that line from its commencement, aged 63 years.
On the 11th inst., at 112, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Edmund F. More, Esq., Q.C., Bench of the Middle Temple and barrister-at-law, in the 72nd year of his age.
On the 9th inst., at Bayswater, Mary, the beloved wife of Hamilton Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, and daughter of John Bulmer, Esq., of Oakfields, Clapham Park, aged 28.
On the 30th ult., at Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, Sir James Douglas Hamilton Hay, sixth Baronet, of Alderston, in his 73rd year.
On the 9th inst., at Malahide Castle, in the county of Dublin, Lady Talbot de Malahide.
On the 5th inst., at Shanklin, John Foley, second son of Sir Henry John Lambert, Bart., aged 49.
On the 13th inst., at her residence, Warwick-place, Leamington, Miss Arabella Lawrence, last surviving sister of the Misses Lawrence, formerly of The Grange, near Liverpool.
On the 24th ult., at Messina, Sicily, Frances (Fannie), the beloved wife of Edward J. Eaton, Esq., and eldest daughter of George Charles Oates, Esq., most deeply lamented, in her 23rd year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.	
Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Evans; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, Warden of Keble College.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. F. K. Harford, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-square.	
St. James's, noon, the Rev. the Sub-dean of the Chapels Royal.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.	
MONDAY, AUGUST 18.	
Bristol Amateur Regatta.	
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea.	
British Archaeological Association, annual meeting at Sheffield (six days)—the Duke of Norfolk president. Meeting at Cutlers Hall, 2.30 p.m.; dinner, 7.30 p.m.	
Queen's Royal St. Leonards Archers, great annual meeting.	
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.	
Crystal Palace, the Foresters' annual Fête for Widows and Orphans.	
Dover Races.	
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.	
Portsmouth Ornithological and Zoological Society, summer show of dogs (three days).	
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea, the Queen's Cup and the Town Cups.	
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.	
Blackcock-shooting begins.	
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. (show of gladioli, &c.).	
Tunbridge Races.	
Burton-on-Trent Dog Exhibition.	
North Lancashire Agricultural Society, Chorley meeting (two days).	
Crook Agricultural Society, annual show.	
Woodsome Agricultural and Floral Exhibition and annual festival (near Huddersfield).	
Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea, annual meeting, 3 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.; illumination of yachts, 9.30 p.m.	
King's Lynn Royal Regatta.	
Rochdale Agricultural Society show.	
Worcestershire Archery Society, second meeting.	
THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.	
Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society Exhibition, at Chorley.	
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.	
Durham County Agricultural Society, annual show at Durham.	
Keighley Horticultural Society Flower Show.	
Croydon Races, August Meeting.	
Worthing Athletic Sports.	
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.	
New moon, 1.30 a.m.	
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
Art-Union Exhibition closes.	
Thames Regatta (for watermen).	
Queen's St. Leonards Archers, fourth prize meeting.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
DAY.		Barometer Corrected.		Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Aug.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
6	29-945	67.1	57.8	74	6	61.4	76.3	WSW. W.			284	00
7	30-103	68.0	58.7	71	5	60.0	81.4	SW. WSW.			150	00
8	29-895	69.3	57.2	67	4	57.4	83.5	SSW. WNW.			187	00
9	29-946	69.3	42.6	56	5	56.8	66.7	NW. WNW.			279	02
10	30-031	57.7	43.9	62	5	49.6	60.4	WSW. W.			216	35
11	29-950	68.9	56.4	59	8	53.8	66.9	S. E. N.E.			140	01
12	30-046	63.6	54.3	73	8	54.1	73.9	SW. WSW.			423	09

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne House on Saturday last, at which were present the Right Hon. H. Bruce, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. R. Lowe, and the Marquis of Ripon. Previously to the Council the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of her Majesty. The following Ministers had likewise audiences:—The Marquis of Ripon, to take leave of her Majesty on his resignation; the Right Hon. H. Bruce, to deliver up the seals of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the Right Hon. R. Lowe, to deliver up the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Council, the Right Hon. H. Bruce was declared Lord President of the Council; the Right Hon. R. Lowe received the seals of the Home Office; and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone received the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. William Patrick Adam was introduced at the Council and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. Prince Arthur left Osborne on Sunday. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. On Monday the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden arrived at Osborne from Eastbourne, on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh also arrived at Osborne. The Queen's dinner party included the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen. The band of the 79th (Queen's Own Cameron) Highlanders played under the direction of Mr. McDonald. The Queen during the week has driven to Ryde, Cowes, and other places within a short distance of Osborne. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, the Princess of Oldenburg, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Frances Baillie, and the Rev. George Prothero. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, was present at the Cowes Regatta, on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were out sailing on board Prince Arthur's yacht *Alix*. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has left Osborne for Balmoral Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. An officer of the Prince's household has arrived at Peth for the purpose of selecting a villa for his Royal Highness's residence during his forthcoming visit. The Prince will join the Hungarian foxhunt. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, with their children, took leave of the Prince and Princess on Wednesday, and left Osborne Cottage upon their return to St. Petersburg. Their Imperial Highnesses embarked from Osborne on board the Russian Imperial frigate, attended by Countess Apraxine and General Sturlet. Princess Kourakine, Mistress of the Robes, General Zinovieff, Count Olsouvieff, and Dr. Hirsch, who have been in attendance upon their Imperial Highnesses, preceded the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess to St. Petersburg.

The King of Denmark has appointed Prince Arthur a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived at Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Cambridge has left Gloucester House for Germany.

The Empress Eugénie has returned to Camden House, Chiselmhurst, from Switzerland.

His Excellency Count Munster has left Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Baron de Penedo, Brazilian Minister, left town on Sunday for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch left Montagu House, Whitehall, on Saturday last, for Haynes Park, Bedford, on a visit to Lord John Thynne.

The Duke of Manchester and his son, Lord Mandeville, have arrived at Quebec.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have arrived at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, from Cliveden.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Bowood, Wilts, for the Marquis's seat in the county of Kerry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and the Ladies Seymour have left town for Ragley, Warwickshire.

The Marquis of Ripon has left Carlton-gardens for Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Dowager Marchioness Townshend, Lady Audrey Townshend, and Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn have left town for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Panshanger for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have left their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's, for the Continent.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, has left his residence on Carlton House-terrace for Hawarden, Flintshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Forster have left town for North Italy.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., has left town for Eastbourne, to join Mrs. Childers.

The coming of age of Viscount Tarbat, second son of the Duke of Sutherland, and heir to the Cromartie estates and representative of the earldom, has been observed with great demonstrations of joy in the districts of Easter and Wester Ross. The Duchess of Sutherland will give a fête on the 21st inst. at Tarbat House, in honour of Lord Tarbat's majority.

Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham, has for the past week been the scene of continued festivities, in celebration of the coming of age of Lord Helmsley.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer returned to Dublin, on Monday morning, after a brief stay on the Continent, during which the Viceregal party visited the Vienna Exhibition. His Excellency and her Ladyship immediately proceeded to Piltown, in the county of Waterford, the seat of the Earl of Bessborough, as guests of the noble Earl during the continuance of the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Waterford.

A committee of homœopathic physicians in Prussia, speaking for their branch of the faculty, have addressed a formal petition to Prince Bismarck requesting that professorial chairs for homœopathy may be added to the universities, and that medical inspectors may be appointed to ensure proper supervision of the homœopathic practice.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

A portion of our issue last week contained some account of the considerable changes which have been effected in the composition of the Ministry.

The President of the Council, Lord Ripon, who has for some time desired to retire, takes the opportunity offered by the close of the Session to give effect to that intention. Very urgent private affairs have induced him to resign office.

Mr. Bruce will receive a peerage and will succeed Lord Ripon as Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Lowe, who leaves the Exchequer, succeeds Mr. Bruce in the office of Home Secretary.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer will be held by Mr. Gladstone, together with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. These offices have been frequently held by the same Minister, the latest instances being those of Mr. Canning in 1827 and Sir Robert Peel in 1834-5.

Mr. Childers retires for a while from public business, but he will continue to discharge the duties of the Duchy of Lancaster so long as his services may be required.

Mr. Bright will succeed Mr. Childers.

The post assigned to Mr. Ayrton in the rearrangement of the Government is that of Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Baxter, whose resignation was announced last week, retires, we are informed, without the slightest interruption of the personal or political relations which unite him with the party and the Administration.

Mr. Dodson will succeed Mr. Baxter as Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and, in consequence of the extra work which will be thrown upon his office by the combination of the offices of First Lord and Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be assisted by Lord Frederick Cavendish, who will join the Treasury Board in a position superior to that of the Junior Lords. Mr. Arthur Peel has accepted the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Lord Wolverton; and Mr. W. P. Adam's services have been recognised by his appointment as First Commissioner of Public Works, in place of Mr. Ayrton. Mr. Greville has been asked to succeed him in the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury.

The office of Master of the Rolls has been accepted by Sir George Jessel; but his successor as Solicitor-General has not been appointed.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.

The troops assembled, under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, for the military manoeuvres of this autumn, left, on Monday last, their camping-grounds of Ringmoor and Yannadon, near Roborough Down, between the Plym and the Tavy, to advance ten miles north-east, farther into the highland wilderness of Dartmoor. The First Division, under General Sir E. Greathed, moved to a position chosen for it on Beardown, near Two Bridges and Prince's Town, overlooking the upper glen of the West Dart, not far from the high road leading from Exeter to Tavistock and Plymouth, which branches off at Two Bridges to the three different towns. The place is about eight miles from Tavistock and eighteen from Plymouth; it has many remarkable features of scenery and local antiquities in the neighbourhood. One of these is a very singular natural phenomenon—a grove of dwarf oaks, called Wistman's Wood, that seems growing out of a heap of granite blocks close to the river; the branches, wonderfully twisted and distorted, are entirely covered with a prodigious thickness of moss; the foliage is extremely scanty. This grove may be five or six centuries old, but tradition ascribes it to the ancient Druids, though it is not certain, we believe, that the Celtic inhabitants of Damnonium, before the Roman Conquest of Britain, had any Druids among them. Some avenues and circles, formed of stones arranged on the ground, are referred to the same priestly order, and are supposed to have belonged to their temples, or places of worship. Even the rude bridges of stepping-stones, like that shown in our Artist's sketch, laid in the bed of the Blackabrook near Two Bridges, has been ascribed to such pontifical architecture of the Druids; but the fact is very doubtful. It is much better known that the modern bridge close by it was constructed by the labour of some of the French prisoners of war, confined in the great gaol of Prince's Town, in 1814. Crockern Tor, which is a hill near the Two Bridges, was the seat of a Stannary Court appointed by Edward I. for the Dartmoor tin-mining districts.

The Second Division of the troops, under General Smith, marched some miles farther, descending the valley of the West Dart towards Dartmeet, where it is joined by the East Dart; but they stopped short of Dartmeet, at Brimps and Hexworthy. In the strategic idea of these movements it was supposed that the Second Division, having got more to the eastward, was threatening the position held by the First Division near Prince's Town, while the First Division was trying to effect a right-flank movement, sidling down to the south-east, to join an allied force coming up from Buckfastleigh, on the Ashburton and Plymouth high road, by way of Holne to Two Bridges, up the valley of the Dart. The Second Division was posted so as to intercept this line of march. A battle took place on Tuesday afternoon, under the heights of Belliver Tor and Lofty Tor, where nearly 12,000 men were actively engaged in mimic fighting, which was renewed on Wednesday morning, but the rain and fog have not permitted much enjoyment of this military spectacle.

The illustrations given in this Number belong to an earlier series of performances, while the two opposing Army Divisions, in their original positions of Yannadon and Ringmoor, were skirmishing against each other across the vale of the Meavy, around the village of Sheepstor, and over the sides of the neighbouring hills. To this period of their harmless warfare do the incidents appertain of the Royal Engineers making a clear practicable breach through a wall of loose stones in the fields, and the 42nd Regiment (Highlanders) storming the fortress of the pigs and poultry in the farmyard at Yellowmead. The ordinary scenes and habits of camp life are represented in another series of sketches, which together occupy a page of our Journal.

In the Midland campaigning district, that of Cannock Chase, as well as on Dartmoor in the West of England, military exercises will this autumn be conducted with great spirit, under the command of Major-General Lysons. The camp has been formed this week, and on Monday actual work will commence. From the 18th to the 31st the troops will be employed in brigade drill; from the 1st to the 6th of September, and from the 6th to the 10th, in manoeuvres. The march past will be on the 12th. In reaching the camp some very long marches have been made by some of the troops already arrived. The cavalry have not come in yet. When they do they will be encamped in front of the head-quarters camp, and just above them, on the hills, will be the several batteries of artillery. The autumn manoeuvres at the Curragh, in Ireland, began on Tuesday with a divisional field-day. About 12,000 troops were engaged.

'Bradford Townhall' will be opened on Sept. 9, by Mr. Thompson, the Mayor.

DESTRUCTION OF A DHOW.

In recent notices of the East African slave trade, upon the occasion of Sir Bartle Frere's diplomatic mission, and the treaty which has since been exacted of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for the suppression of that inhuman traffic, we have described the "dhows" or small vessels used by the Arab slave dealers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to the Mozambique Channel. A series of illustrations of their different shapes and rig, borrowed from Captain G. N. Sullivan's new book, "Dhow-Chasing in Zanzibar Waters," has also been published in this Journal. The reader of that book will be prepared for such an incident as is shown in the sketch this week engraved, which is sent us by Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Assistant Paymaster of H.M.S. *Maggie*, at Zanzibar, on the 4th ult. Mr. Mitchell writes to us as follows:—"When steaming to the southward, along the Arabian coast, on our way to Zanzibar to join the Admiral, we sighted, off Cape Madraka, a dhow, which on seeing us immediately began making for the shore. Of course we gave chase, knowing what her game was, and steaming as hard as we were able; but we did not succeed in cutting her off, and she beached, through a tremendous surf, in the only sandy bay near. We then saw some of the crew land, and those left on board threw the slaves overboard, while those on shore assisted them to land as they were washed up. About 150 slaves were landed in this manner, and then the dhow broke up, and the slaves were conveyed in a long straggling line away towards the hills. Where they went, and how they lived, it is impossible to imagine, as there is no water for twenty miles round, so far as we know, and it is an uncommonly thirsty-looking spot. The object of the captain in wrecking his vessel in this extraordinary manner was to save as much of his cargo of slaves as possible, though his chance of saving many was very doubtful. But slavers will always endeavour to do the like, if they can; and many fine prizes are lost in this way, especially where the surf on the beach is sufficient to prevent the possibility of our landing and following. The sketch represents the dhow just before she struck the beach. Her stern was seen to be lifted high up in the air at the same time she lowered her sail. The headland in the distance is Ras or Cape Khashaim. The *Maggie* is represented with her topmasts hoisted, and her lower and top-sail yards on deck, as she was steaming against the monsoon."

MICHAEL ANGELO'S DAVID.

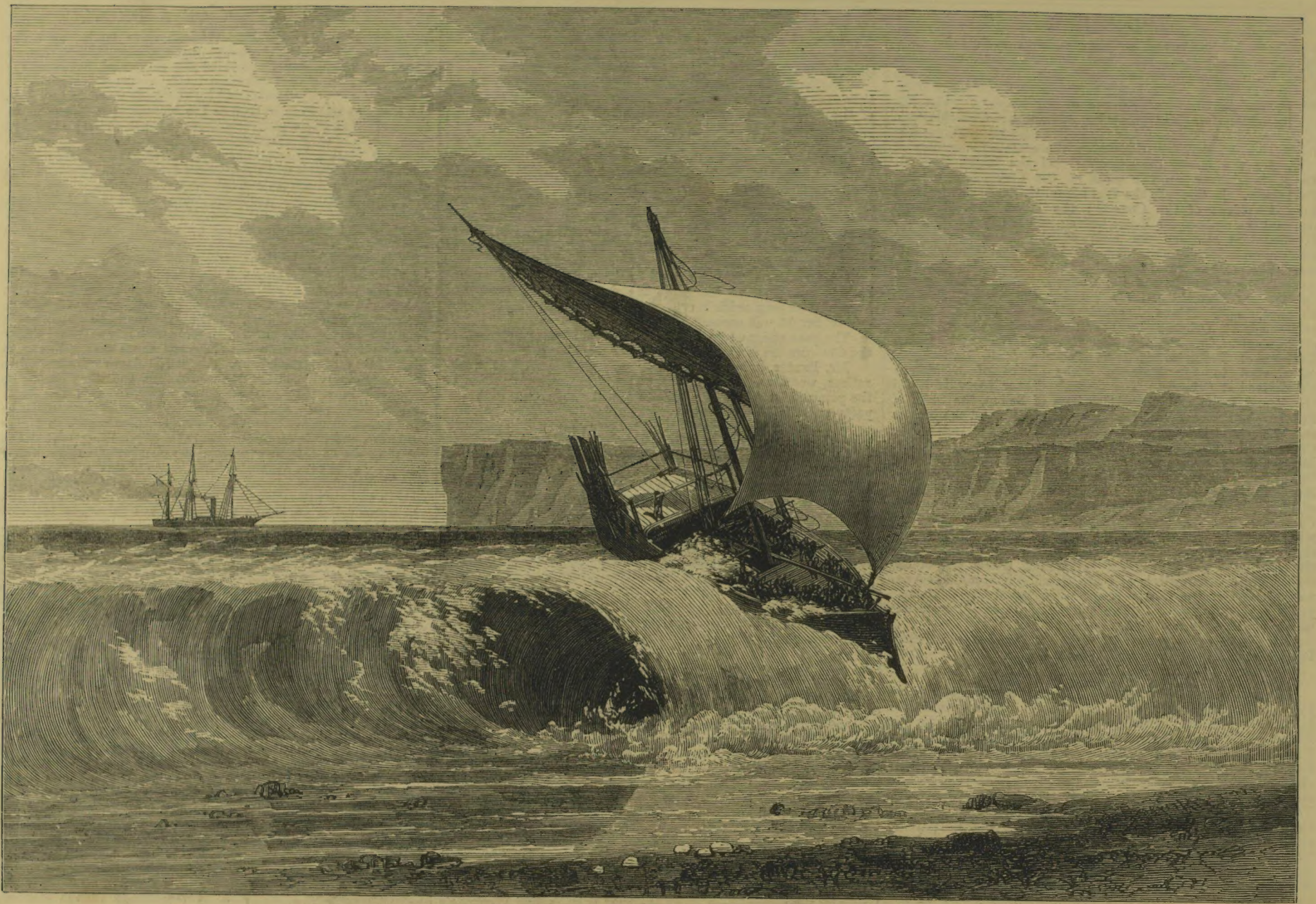
Anyone who has visited Florence within the last two years may remember the disappointment it has been to find Michael Angelo's noble statue of David, which stood guard by the portal of the Palazzo Vecchio, boxed up, or rather housed in, with planks. The fact is that the guardians of Florentine relics of art and antiquity, finding that this grand work was in great danger from the action of the weather, had decided to remove it to some place of safety and shelter. It is said that the difficulty of deciding on its future resting-place has been the cause of its being so long closed in. Of late this unsightly hut and the imprisoned David became the subject of daily satire and ridicule in the Florence journals. Finally, the gallery of the Academy of the "Belle Arti" was decided upon for the reception of David. On the 30th ult. the great slinger was himself slung, with great security, by the ingenuity of Professor Cavalieri de Fabris and the engineer Cavaliere Porra. It was done in such a manner, by an arrangement of iron rods and rubber car-springs, as to resist, or rather to counteract, all the effect of jarring. The figure is about 15 ft. high, and of the most exquisite proportions, though by some it has been thought the head is too large, yet this may arise from the treatment of the hair. It was placed in its late position, at the left hand of the principal entrance of the palace, in the year 1504. The view given in our Illustration shows the arrangement of the car and the temporary railroad track (about fifty feet of which is laid at a time) crossing the Piazza Signoria. The Palazzo Vecchio is on the right, in front of which still remains the wooden house in which the statue has been imprisoned during two years past. To the right is the Loggia di Lanzi, while in the intermediate space appears a small corner of the Gallery of the Uffizzi. A few years since the celebrated bronze founder Pappi was commissioned to reproduce the figure of David in bronze, the original being in marble. This fine piece of casting appeared in the Paris Exhibition of 1863. About a month since it was erected as the central attraction of the Piazza Michael Angelo, which may well be called the most beautiful portion of that exquisite drive outside around the wall of Florence Oltrarno. The sculptor Dupré has been commissioned to produce a duplicate, in marble, to replace the original statue before the Palazzo Vecchio.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was held last week in the King's Park, Stirling, beginning on Tuesday morning and concluding on Friday evening. According to the *Scotsman* the exhibition was one of the best ever held under the auspices of the society, both as regarded the number of entries and the quality of the stock. The number of cattle shown was 406; horses, 297; sheep, 582; swine, 96; poultry, 534; implements, 1915. The premiums amounted to £1860. The total amount realised for admission, catalogues, &c., during the four days of the show amounted to £3140 15s. 6d., the largest sum collected at any show of the society since that at Edinburgh in 1869. At the president's dinner the Earl of Dunmore occupied the chair, and Sir William Stirling Maxwell was croupier. There were about 200 gentlemen present.

The annual exhibition of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society was opened at Evesham on Tuesday. The short-horned stock was exceptionally good, comprising several animals which have taken honours at the Royal Agricultural Show. The Toddington challenge cup, fifty guineas, was awarded to Mr. W. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, for the best short-horned bull aged four years, an animal which has once carried off the second prize at the Royal show, and has earned for its owner over sixty prizes. The stock of horses was a full average one, and the animals exhibited were of a first-class order of merit. A keen competition took place in the pig department, which was also well supplied. National as well as local politics were discussed at the dinner, on Wednesday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Holland. The chair had been reserved for the president of the society, the Duc d'Aumale; but his official duties at Versailles prevented his attendance. The principal speakers were Sir John Pakington, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Dowdeswell, M.P., Sir E. A. Lechmere, the Marquis of Hertford, Colonel Bourne, and Lord Coventry.

The annual show of the Irish Royal Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday, at Waterford, by the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency was accompanied by Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, and Lord Charles Cavendish. The Viceregal company, upon arriving at Waterford by the midday train, were escorted to the Townhall, where they were presented with several addresses. Subsequently they visited the show, and remained a considerable time inspecting the various sections and witnessing the jumping contest for horses. The show of cattle, sheep, and horses was good.



THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE: DESTRUCTION OF A DHOW.



MOVING MICHAEL ANGELO'S STATUE OF DAVID AT FLORENCE.

AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.



BRIDGE BUILT BY FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR, AND ANCIENT CELTIC STEPPING-STONE BRIDGE, NEAR PRINCE'S TOWN.



ENGINEERS MAKING A PASSAGE THROUGH A STONE WALL.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 14.

"La fusion est faite!" Such is the song of triumph sung by the Legitimist party throughout France. The great-grandson of Philippe Egalité, who symbolises in himself alike the Monarchy and the Revolution, has journeyed to Frohsdorf, and humbled himself before his cousin, the Count de Chambord, who has graciously returned him his visit at the Palais Cobourg, at Vienna. At both interviews, we are told, great cordiality prevailed; and "Henceforth," exclaim the Legitimist organs, "there exists but one Maison de France!" The *Gazette de France* and the *Union*, which publish accounts of the interviews, recite that the Count de Paris informed his august relative that, not only did he salute in him the head of the house of Bourbon, but also the sole representative of the Monarchical idea in France. "In the Princes of Orleans," he added, "he would find no competitors." The telegraph flashes the news to France, where the ardent and devout champions of the Altar and the Throne receive it with enthusiasm, and the more sensible Orleanists with profound regret, feeling that the Count de Paris, in abdicating absolutely as he has done at the feet of the Count de Chambord, has simply dishonoured himself, repudiated the traditions of his family, and solemnly admitted his grandfather to have been a usurper.

The Count de Chambord, to the credit of his honesty and honour, has, on more than one occasion, emphatically declined to make the slightest concession to modern ideas, either with regard to the colour of his flag or his so-called Divine right to govern the kingdom of his ancestors, and he has all along remained true to his principles. It is far different with the Count de Paris, who in his eagerness to reign has alike forsworn the tricolour flag, the principles of '89, and the Parliamentary title of his own dynastic inheritance. That the visit to Frohsdorf was counselled by his uncles appears certain; but that it was either advised or approved by the leading political men of his party does not seem at all probable, for we find them to-day bitterly complaining of the foolishness of the step. The members of the Right Centre of the National Assembly are Orleanists simply because Orleanism represents the Constitutional Monarchy, and they are not likely to forswear their principles merely out of affection for one who has proved himself a renegade to them. A leading Orleanist statesman expressed his belief the other day that the whole business would lead to nothing, and that when November comes round the fusion will be found just where it was in July. The Count de Chambord's white flag, he observed, which implies a host of incompatibilities, will be found an invincible obstacle. There is one voice, however, that should have been heard on the subject, which has been as yet completely ignored. That is the voice of France itself. It is doubtful in these days, when the nation has begun to realise the benefits of a moderate Republic, whether the house of Bourbon will succeed in disposing of France with the same facility as Catherine II., Maria Theresa, and Frederick the Great did a century ago of unhappy Poland.

Ever since the retirement of M. Thiers the Legitimist, Orleanist, and more especially the Bonapartist, journals have been constantly questioning the Government concerning the detention of M. Henri Rochefort at the Iles Ste. Marguerite, and the necessity for sending him to New Caledonia with all possible despatch. To-day we learn that the brilliant but misguided writer, who, more than any other individual, save Napoleon III. himself, contributed to the downfall of the Second Empire, has been embarked on board the frigate *La Virginie*, bound for Noumea. Some few weeks ago he was examined by a medical commission, which reported, contrary to the physicians who visited him during the presidency of M. Thiers, that he was in a fit state to undertake the journey. It would appear that it is mainly owing to the efforts of M. Victor Hugo that Rochefort has remained so long in France. Shortly after his condemnation the illustrious author of "*Les Misérables*" had an interview with M. Thiers, and, in spite of the President's well-founded animosity for Rochefort, succeeded in persuading him to do everything in his power to mitigate the punishment of the ex-editor of the *Mot d'Ordre*. Yesterday the *Rappel* published a letter addressed by Victor Hugo to the Duc de Broglie on the subject of Rochefort's transportation, in which the writer appeals to the Duke, as a man of letters as well as a member of the French Academy, to prevent Rochefort's departure. The Duc de Broglie's concise reply mentions that Rochefort has been examined by a medical commission, which has expressed the opinion that the voyage to Noumea will in no wise hasten his death, while, with regard to the indulgence which Victor Hugo solicits for the intellectual gifts of the prisoner, the Vice-President of the Council observes that, in his opinion, these intellectual gifts only increase his culpability, and that the unfortunate ignorant ones whom his writings led astray are far more worthy of pity than he is. Most unprejudiced persons, however, will consider that the carrying out of the sentence of transportation after this long interval has been actuated, not by sentiments of rigid justice, but purely by those of revenge.

M. Odillon-Barrot, Vice-President of the Council of State, died last Thursday morning at Bougival, at the age of eighty-two years. At his funeral, which took place on Saturday, with a certain amount of pomp, the cordons of the coffin were held by MM. Buffet, Ernoul, Charles Lévesque, and Dareste, the hearse being followed by several members of the Cabinet, deputations from the Institute of France, and a crowd of deputies, among whom was M. Thiers. The Duc de Chartres also followed the deceased to the grave, a somewhat singular circumstance, when one reflects that none were more instrumental in bringing about the revolution of 1848 than M. Odillon-Barrot, who organised the famous Reform banquet. It is announced that he will be succeeded in the vice-presidency of the Council of State by M. Dufaure, formerly M. Thiers's Keeper of the Seals.

It would seem that we shall have anything but an abundant harvest this year in France. In the north the yield is below what was expected both as regards quantity and quality, while in the south wheat is extremely high in price, on account not merely of its scarcity, but also of its excellent quality. The stock on hand becoming scarcer and the cultivators bringing hardly anything to the markets, the millers are obliged to have recourse to foreign corn. To complicate matters the streams are extremely low, owing to the recent dry weather, and the mills in many parts will soon have to stop working. No decline in the present high prices appears therefore possible.

An inquiry set on foot by the Préfet of the Seine has resulted in the fact being ascertained that up to the present time no case of cholera has occurred in Paris.

M. Pascal, the author of the press circular, has been appointed Préfet of Bordeaux.

The Academy has decided that its annual public sitting shall take place on the 28th inst., under the presidency of M. Camille Rousset, who will pronounce the address on the prizes of virtue. M. Patin, perpetual secretary, will read his report

on the prizes of literature and history, and M. Ernest Legouvé an unpublished fragment of his own composition.

The Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its second congress, this year, at Lyons, from the 21st to the 28th inst.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has addressed to General Manteuffel an order of the day to be communicated to the late army of occupation in France. The Emperor says that the military tact and discipline required of that army have been displayed by the troops to his complete satisfaction. His Majesty expresses his acknowledgments to the generals, officers, officials, and men, and his special gratification at the manner in which the divisional commanders have fulfilled their duties.

Prince Bismarck's voluntary exile from Berlin is to be relaxed for a day, on Sept. 2, when he will be present at the unveiling of a statue in honour of the German victories in the late war. This over, he will repair to his Lauenburg estates.

The seventh German Protestant Assembly was opened on Wednesday morning, in the hall of the University, Leipzig, in the presence of a large number of people. Professor Raebiger presided. After a long debate, a resolution containing five propositions was adopted, recognising the necessity for the introduction of obligatory civil marriage. A committee was appointed to take proper steps for giving effect to this resolution.

Dr. Rinkel and Professor Reinkens were consecrated at Rotterdam, on Monday, Old Catholic Bishops of Haarlem and Germany respectively, by Mgr. Heycamp, the Old Catholic Bishop of Deventer. This ceremony, says Reuter's telegram, created a great impression. Fourteen Dutch curés, seven foreign pastors, forty clergymen and missionaries, and several scholars of the Amersfort seminary were present. A pastoral issued by Dr. Reinkens lays down a doctrine of episcopal duty which will disgust the Ultramontanes. He holds that a bishop is a traitor to his office who does not teach obedience to the secular authorities as a religious and conscientious obligation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has left Vienna for Ischl, where he spends his birthday, returning on the 27th. His brother, Archduke Charles Louis, patron of the exhibition, will distribute, in his place, the prizes on the 18th.

The list of Royal visitors to the Vienna Exhibition next month will include the King of Bavaria, who intends spending a fortnight incognito amongst the Viennese.

The farewell festivity in honour of the Shah was a brilliant fête given at the Schönbrunn Palace on Thursday week. It was attended by the Empress Elizabeth, and proved a great success. The Shah left Vienna on the following day.

According to the Viennese papers, the Comte de Chambord has formally declared to the Legitimist deputation that waited upon him his acceptance of the crown of France. The report that the Austrian Government had used its influence to bring about the Bourbon fusion is repudiated in Ministerial circles.

Mr. Jay, the American Minister at Vienna, has concluded his inquiry into the charges of corruption made against the American Commissioners at the Exhibition, which led to their being superseded. His report severely censures the conduct of the Commissioners.

The International Patent Congress at Vienna has concluded its sittings. As to the desirability of encouraging invention by granting patents the congress was nearly unanimous; but there was a protracted debate on the compulsory granting of licenses by patentees. The principle was opposed by the American members, but was carried, after ten days' discussion, by 42 to 17. A permanent committee has been appointed. It has elected as its president Baron von Schwarz, the manager of the Universal Exhibition; Herr Preper, from Dresden, as the general secretary; and Councillor Rosas, of Vienna, as treasurer.

The National Economic Congress was opened at Vienna on Monday. Dr. Barum, of Wiesbaden, was elected to the chair. Baron Schwarz welcomed the assembly.

ITALY.

Cardinal Antonelli has taken occasion, in acknowledging a letter addressed to the Pope by a number of Catholic priests in America, to say that his Holiness is deeply affected by the sympathy shown towards him by "distant children of the Church."

The Shah of Persia arrived at Bologna early on Monday morning, and was received by the civil and military authorities. The prefect delivered to his Majesty a despatch from King Victor Emmanuel which appeared to afford him great satisfaction. The Shah has gratified the Bolognese by visiting their university and museum, and manifesting great interest in their municipal history. After devoting the best part of Tuesday to this intellectual recreation, he started in the afternoon for Brindisi. There he was received by the civil and military authorities, to whom he expressed his appreciation of the kindness he had experienced at the hands of Victor Emmanuel and his people. After resting an hour or two, he went on board the Turkish yacht *Sultanie* for Constantinople.

TURKEY.

The Shah was expected at Constantinople on Friday afternoon. The Grand Vizier was to receive his Majesty at the Dardanelles. The Persian residents at Constantinople are preparing to give several large fêtes there in honour of their Sovereign.

The Khedive took farewell of the Sultan of Turkey on Saturday, and left Constantinople for Egypt on Sunday, arriving at Alexandria on Thursday morning. In the evening the city and harbour were illuminated on a grand scale. His Highness has invited the Shah to include Egypt in his tour.

Three newspapers have been suppressed at Constantinople. Yakoob Bey, the Envoy from Yarkand, has left Constantinople for Bombay.

RUSSIA.

On the 4th inst. the Emperor reviewed the troops in camp at Krasnoe Selo. The troops consisted of 55½ battalions of infantry, 40½ squadrons of cavalry, 88 field-pieces, and 34 guns of the horse artillery. The Emperor arrived at the camp at eleven a.m., and, having inspected the lines, went to meet the Empress, who drove between the lines in an open carriage and proceeded to the Imperial tent, before which the troops defiled.

At St. Petersburg it is affirmed that Khiva is returning to its normal condition, the mail being re-established, and a caravan of 800 camels, with Khivan merchandise, having started for the Fair of Novgorod, under the leadership of the Khan's brother. The Russians have withdrawn their troops from Atrek, and are reducing their garrisons in the Steppes.

The Russian officers and men engaged in the Khiva campaign are to receive money grants to compensate them for their loss of baggage. In the case of officers the compensation will frequently amount to a full year's pay.

SPAIN.

Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and General Martinez Campos occupies the town.

The dictatorship of General Contreras at Carthage has come to a sudden and inglorious end. He was marching on Madrid, in the hope of taking it by surprise, when the Government, learning his intentions, dispatched a column of 1000 men

to meet him. Though they were outnumbered by two to one they routed the insurgents and captured 400 of them, dispersing the rest. It is expected now that Carthage will yield, and that its submission will terminate the Republican insurrection.

At a meeting of Republicans, held on Tuesday, in the hall of the Council-General at Barcelona, it was determined to request the Government at Madrid to establish a junta armed with civil and military powers to provide for the public safety of Catalonia. On the other hand, local and provincial committees have protested against any such step, declaring that what is wanted is a capable General, with adequate powers for the re-establishment of discipline, the maintenance of order, and the suppression of the Carlists.

The Carlists have captured Vergara and have blockaded Bilbao.

In the midst of its double conflict with Carlists and Intransigentes the Government has found time to publish a Budget and to decree the establishment of a School of Fine Arts.

The Intransigentes of Madrid attempted on Saturday to make a public demonstration on the Prado and in several of the streets, ostensibly against the Carlist party; but the inhabitants, not approving of the form of the proceedings, put a stop to them, tore down the red flags, and drove away those who carried them.

AMERICA.

Telegraphic advices from New York hint at a gigantic scheme of railway amalgamation—namely, the merging of the two through Pacific lines into one company. This idea is countenanced by the election of the president and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Central Railway to the directorate of the Atlantic and Pacific.

One of those dreadful catastrophes to which the steamships that ply on American rivers seem to be specially liable has taken place on the Potomac. A steamer named the *Wawasett*, with a crew and passengers on board numbering 117, took fire, and was burned to the water's edge. Seventy lives were lost.

Two of the docks of Portland (Maine), with three steamships and a large quantity of goods, have been burned, entailing a loss of about £150,000.

Under the heading of "Brigham Young's Matrimonial Troubles," the *New York World* contains the following from Salt Lake City, dated July 30:—"The papers in the case of Ann Eliza Webb Young, praying for a divorce from Brigham Young, were personally served yesterday. The prophet seemed undisturbed, and passed the documents over to his secretary. The plaintiff sues for divorce on account of neglect and bad treatment, and states that her husband has an income of 400,000 dols. a month. She prays for lawyers' fees of 20,000 dols., of which 6000 dols. are to be paid down as a preliminary fee, and the balance on the termination of the suit, she meanwhile to receive 1000 dols. per month for support. She finally prays that the sum of 200,000 dols. be set aside from the defendant's estate and paid to her as alimony."

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday by the Governor-General, who in his speech announced the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Pacific Railway scandal, and promised to summon Parliament as soon as the commission shall have presented its report. Black Rod entered the House to announce the prorogation whilst Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, was speaking on a resolution protesting against the course of the Government. The Speaker of the House quitted the Commons amid loud cries of "Privilege!" and groans from the Opposition.

"Lord Gordon," who has caused so much trouble in both the United States and Canada, has escaped from Fort Garry towards the Rocky Mountains.

INDIA.

Lord Northbrook has nominated eleven natives of India, seven of whom are Hindoos, three Mohammedans, and one Christian, as members of the Finance Committee of the Indian Government; and Mr. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has appointed several ryots as honorary magistrates.

Calcutta advices state that five native Bengal officials have been selected from seventy-five candidates to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

Some miscellaneous items are telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—The Rent Union is spreading in a modified form. The landlords have difficulties in Dacca and Tipperah, where the tenants declare themselves to be the Queen's ryots. Preparations for the road cess are progressing well, at half rates or less. The Afghan Envoy's business with the Viceroy has been concluded satisfactorily. Khelat is still disturbed since the subsidy ceased and the political agent left. The Attalik Ghazee is at Kashgar. Mr. Shaw reports all well. The Viceroy invites specially-qualified native witnesses to attend the Parliamentary Committee. The Sultan still remains at Zanzibar.

The death of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, aged fifty-seven, is announced by telegraph from Bombay. From 1847 to 1852 he represented Youghal in Parliament, and was afterwards Attorney-General at Hong-Kong. He has been subsequently engaged at the Bombay Bar. In 1865 he acted as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay during the temporary absence of Sir Joseph Arnould.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Yarkund Envoy has been instructed to leave Constantinople for India immediately; and we learn from that city that he has left.

Krystianpol, in Galicia, has been destroyed by fire.

The Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg have resolved not to admit any female students.

Cholera has broken out at Hamburg, and vessels arriving at Copenhagen from that port have been subjected to a strict quarantine.

The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain having accepted an invitation from the ironmasters of Belgium, a meeting of that society will be held at Liège, beginning on Monday, Aug. 18, and ending on the following Thursday.

The proposal to transfer the Russian female students who have practically been compelled to leave Zurich to one of the larger German universities has been negatively by the authorities of Heidelberg University, to whom it was first addressed.

The *Swiss Times* states that a family festival of rare occurrence recently took place in Fischenthal, Canton Zurich, when M. Knecht, district judge, and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding. The pastor who joined the couple sixty years ago was present on the occasion.

It is announced in a positive manner from Zanzibar that the Sultan would leave his capital for Europe in August. His Highness, it is said, requires rest and change after the crisis through which he has passed in connection with the abolition of the slave trade, and wishes to escape for a time from the odium which his acceptance of the treaty negotiated with him for that purpose by Sir Bartle Frere has thrown upon him. Dr. Kirk will probably accompany him.

THE CHURCH.

The Convocations of Canterbury and York stand prorogued until Oct. 23.

The Temple Church is closed for the long vacation. It will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 5.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Edward Meredith Cope, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Principalship of Bishop's College, Calcutta, has been conferred upon the Rev. R. M. Stewart, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

The Venerable Archdeacon Jones has been appointed to the resident canonry in York Minster, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Creyke, who was appointed in 1857.

A new bishopric has been formed for British Kaffraria; and the Rev. Dr. Callaway, a missionary of the Church of England, at Spring Vale, Natal, has been named as the first occupant.

"A Needy Incumbent with a Young Family" writes to the *Standard* that he has been presented with a small Incumbency worth £89 a year, and that the fees for institution cost him close upon £20.

Archdeacon Kaye presided, on Tuesday, at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, when it was reported that the amount distributed during the year was £4088—an increase of £600 on the benefactions of last year.

Yesterday week Lord Wenlock, accompanied by Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Miss Lawley, opened a bazaar in the Public Rooms, Selby, in aid of funds for the restoration of Selby Abbey Church, which is being restored under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A.

The preachers at the evening services in St. Paul's Cathedral for the rest of the month of August will be—Aug. 17, the Rev. E. S. Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford; Aug. 24, the Rev. W. Walsh, secretary to the Diocesan Home Mission; Aug. 31, the Rev. W. Carpenter, St. James's, Holloway.

The Right Rev. William George Tozer, D.D., has resigned the Bishopric of Central Africa, to which he was appointed in 1863, on the death of Bishop Charles Mackenzie, D.D. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will recommend a successor for the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bangor Cathedral was reopened yesterday week, after having undergone partial restoration at a cost of £20,000. The works have extended over eight years, and Lord Penrhyn is a contributor of nearly £7000. In the morning there was an early choral celebration of the holy communion, and a sermon was preached in English by the Bishop of Bangor; in the evening a sermon was preached in Welsh by Dr. Hughes.

The application for license to erect a baldachino in the parish church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has encountered opposition from a considerable number of parishioners. One of them has entered a strong protest before the chancellor of the diocese, in course of which he declared that the mode of conducting the services at St. Barnabas's was distasteful to a large number of the congregation. Dr. Tristram granted a week for the statement of objections.

The final programme of the forthcoming Church Congress, to be held at Bath early in October, has been published. Among the subjects to be discussed are "Foreign Missions," "The Union of Church and State," "Lay Helpers," "The Church and the Temperance Movement," "The Increase of the Episcopate," "The Means of bringing the Influence of the Church to bear on the Masses of the People," and "The Religious Wants of Children."

Three windows of richly-stained glass have been inserted in the parish church of Illingworth, Yorkshire. They are respectively the gift of Mrs. Akroyd, of Bank Field, Halifax; Mrs. Hartley, of Taunton; and Mr. T. Holdsworth, of Spring Hall, Halifax. The subjects are "The Last Supper," "The Good Samaritan," and "Abraham offering Isaac." They have been executed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, who have now placed twelve windows in this church, so chastely restored at the close of last year.

A handsome monument to the memory of the late Professor Conington has been erected in St. Botolph's Church, Boston, by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of London, from the design of Sir George Gilbert Scott. The work generally is executed in veined alabaster, the subject being sculptured in white alabaster. The monument bears the following inscription:—"To the beloved memory of John Conington, eldest and last remaining son of the Rev. Richard and Jane Conington; and Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford. As a classical scholar and literary critic he had few equals among his contemporaries. As a son and friend he will be long and lovingly remembered for his Christian principles, and for his rare simplicity, truthfulness, tenderness of sympathy, wise counsels, and perfect filial devotion. Born at Boston, Aug. 10, 1825; died at Boston, Oct. 23, 1869."

The parish church of the Holy Cross, Weston Bampfylde, near Ilchester, Somerset, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on the 7th inst., after having been closed for reparation and additions for a period of about two years. The building, though small (it accommodates about one hundred), is of an interesting character, the tower not being of the usual Somersetshire type, but square at the base and octagonal above; a peculiarity, however, shared by one or two other churches in the neighbourhood, at Somerton and Podimore. No vestry formerly existed, but one has been built on the north side of the chancel. The total cost will probably be about £700, which has been contributed by the Rev. J. S. Hellier, the Rector, and his family, Mrs. Blandford, and Miss Blandford: a good deal has been raised, too, in the small parish itself. Mr. E. B. Ferrey has been the architect.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Lynton, Herefordshire, was reopened on the 2nd inst., after rebuilding and restoration from the plans of Mr. G. F. Bodley. The church, which occupies a most picturesque position on an eminence adjoining the ruins of the ancient castle of Lynton, consists of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles and transept, and tower containing a fine peal of bells. It dates chiefly from the thirteenth century, the font and beautifully-fluted arches of the north aisle belonging to the earlier part of that century; while the tower arch and west window, both of which are Norman, seem to bespeak an earlier building. In consequence of their decayed condition, the north and south outer walls, the south arcade, and upper part of the tower have been entirely rebuilt, and the restoration includes two entirely new arches with four columns, fifteen new windows, and new stone floors, new roofs, altar, stalls, reredos, screen, pulpit, seats, and handsomely carved porch, all of oak. The cost of rebuilding and restoration, exclusive of specific gifts and sums specially raised for certain purposes, is upwards of £2700. The chancel, too, has been partially rebuilt and restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the direction of their architect, Mr. Christian.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Drovers' Institute, of which we gave an Engraving last week, was opened by the Lord Mayor in June last.

The bridge which has been erected across the river Thames at Chelsea will be opened to the public to-day (Saturday).

The council of the Charity Organisation Society has received 50 gs. from the Drapers' and £50 from the Goldsmiths' Company.

Nearly half a million in gold, part of a heavy arrival from Australia, was sent into the Bank of England on Wednesday.

The first of what is intended to be a series of annual meetings of members of athletic societies in London and its neighbourhood was held at the Alexandra Palace grounds on Saturday last.

The medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals will be opened for the winter campaign on Wednesday, Oct. 1, when addresses will be delivered to the students by distinguished professors.

The return of "deaths from starvation" for the year 1872 specifies eighty-three cases in the central division of Middlesex, thirteen in the eastern division, and one in Westminster. None was reported in the City or in Southwark.

The second term of the Crystal Palace school of practical engineering has terminated, and on Saturday last the successful students received their certificates of efficiency in the drawing office, Mr. C. H. Gregory, F.R.G.S., past-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, presiding at a meeting of the students and their friends.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has received a recommendation from the Local Government Board to provide accommodation for cholera cases at the Homerton and Stockwell Asylums, and to report on the expense that may have to be incurred. The half-yearly financial statement showed a balance at Michaelmas of £23,721, and the estimated expenditure for the next half year is £68,537.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 97,924, of whom 33,097 were in workhouses and 64,847 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3245, 21,109, and 29,312 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the first day of the week was 553, of whom 364 were men, 142 women, and 47 children.

Several owners of property who are about to be ousted by the Metropolitan Board of Works have obtained very substantial compensation. Mr. Greenwood, watch and clock manufacturer, in St. John's-square, was awarded by a special jury £7500 for his freehold and leasehold premises. In another case the award was £1950. These properties are required for the thoroughfare from Oxford-street to Shoreditch.

The court of assistants of the Drapers' Company has presented 100 gs. to the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; 50 gs. to the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity; 20 gs. to the Home for Gentlewomen in Reduced Circumstances; 10 gs. to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools; 10 gs. to the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association; and 10 gs. to the Whitechapel Baths and Washhouses.

The Duke of Cambridge having extended the bathing hours in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, till ten a.m. on Monday morning next, the London Swimming Club will offer their thirty-guinea silver cup for competition open to all comers. The present holder is J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, who, should he win on this occasion, will become the absolute proprietor of the cup of champion of England. The races will begin at eight o'clock, the championship being fixed for nine.

Colonel Henderson, in his annual report on the metropolitan police, states that the strength of the force has been raised to 9761 men, that more than twenty miles of new streets were placed under police supervision during the year, and that the number of persons taken into custody again shows a considerable increase on previous years. The aggregate given is 78,203, against 71,961 arrests made in 1871. Drunk and disorderly cases account for more than the entire increase, these having grown from 23,007 to 33,867.

The members of the British Medical Association dined together on Thursday week, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, under the presidency of Sir William Fergusson. Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." The meeting was brought to a close yesterday week. Sir William Fergusson, the president, described the meeting as "the greatest gathering of medical men that has ever been held." Making holiday on Saturday, the association dispersed itself far and wide, one party going to Hampton Court, another to Windsor Castle, another to Clifden, another to Brighton, and so forth.

Welcome was heartily and earnestly given, on Monday evening, by the Sunday School Union, to about 150 ladies and gentlemen from America, who have devoted their energies to the task of teaching, and who are now making holiday in "the old country." Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., occupied the chair; and among the principal speakers were Mr. Groser, the senior secretary of the union; the Rev. Mr. Bullocks, of New York; the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Virginia; and Mr. Cook, the excursionist, by whom the American party has been conducted to England and Vienna.

About 600 children and friends of the northern schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, accompanied by the clergy and churchwardens, marched, on Wednesday, from their schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, with flags and banners waving, to Waterloo station, and a special train conveyed them to Worcester Park, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. The children were amused with games, and supplied with a substantial dinner and tea. The drum and fife band of old scholars, which has arrived at a high state of proficiency, played at frequent intervals. The day's enjoyments terminated by an ascent of fire-balloons and a successful display of fireworks.

The Clothworkers' Company has resolved to found and place at the disposal of the School Board for London a scholarship of an average value of £30 for a period of four years, subject to the same qualifications (as to candidates, award, and tenure) which are provided in the case of the Mortimer Memorial Scholarship, which is open to all candidates under the age of thirteen from the public elementary schools of the metropolitan district. The first award of the Clothworkers' Scholarship will be made at midsummer, 1874. The Mortimer Memorial Scholarship will not be vacant till 1876. Two more scholarships are, therefore, required to make the competition an annual one.

The valuable collection of printed books and manuscripts formed by the late Sir Frederic Madden, keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum for many years, recently sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, produced £1519. The principal features of the library were Sir F. Madden's own collection, for the history of his native county, Hampshire, which sold for £138; his extraordinary collection of 27,500 single

halfpenny songs and ballads, printed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for street singers, which realised £413; and his glossographical collection for a dictionary of early English words, which brought £19 10s. The library was also remarkable for possessing nearly every known work in English dialects and a very extensive series of publications respecting chess, all which brought remarkably high prices. Many of the works were enriched with MS. notes by Sir Frederic, and these were eagerly contested for.

The annual meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was held, on Monday, at the museum in the gardens—Mr. J. Heywood in the chair. It appears from the secretary's report that during the year 114 new subscribers were added to the list, that the total number of fellows and members now on the books is 2502, and that the receipts for the past twelve months were £7104, of which sum £3767 was from subscriptions, and exhibited an improvement of £250 in this item. The evening fête proved highly successful, the total number of visitors being above 10,000, and the produce £1525, giving a good margin of profit to the society. The council has not lost sight of one of the principal objects of the society, the study of botany in its relation to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and domestic economy. Free orders of admission to the gardens for study for periods of from one to six months had been issued to 210 medical and other students, and to twenty-five artists; and 29,006 cut specimens of plants distributed to medical schools of the principal metropolitan hospitals, schools of art, and other educational institutions. The portion of garden devoted to the cultivation of economic plants has been remodelled and enlarged, and a new range of greenhouses 150 ft. long added to this special department. The lectures have been fully attended.

Last week 2174 births and 1711 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 68 and the deaths 3 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 28 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, 470 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 535 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 129 to 478 in the seven preceding weeks. This increase is entirely due to the great fatality from diarrhoea, principally infantile. The fatal cases of the other zymotic diseases were not more numerous than in the middle of June, and were 104 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatality from diarrhoea continues to increase rapidly. In the last week of June only 22 deaths were referred to this disease within registration London; in the five following weeks the numbers rose rapidly to 375, and during last week they further increased to 470, and exceeded by 169 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhoea 16 deaths were referred, against 12 and 23 in the two previous weeks; all were of infants, except four adult cases certified as choleraic diarrhoea. To different forms of violence 64 deaths were referred; 54 were the result of negligence or accident, including 24 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 11 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 7 of infants under one year from suffocation. The deaths of an adult and an infant were directly referred to the heat of the sun; and the death of a painter resulted from "lead colic." Four cases of suicide, 2 of infanticide, and 2 of manslaughter were registered. Six deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A thunderstorm passed over Manchester on Saturday last and caused considerable damage to property.

Nearly 1500 millworkers struck work at Montrose on Tuesday for an advance of wages.

An Industrial Exhibition on a large scale was opened on Tuesday, at Whitehaven, by Mr. G. Bentinck, M.P., in connection with the Working Men's Reading-Room and Library.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that a new writ for the northern division of the West Riding will be issued on Monday next, Lord F. C. Cavendish having accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

A State Church difficulty has arisen in Brazil. The Bishop of Pernambuco having refused obedience to his temporal superiors, a prosecution has been instituted against him. The Government has, at the same time, declared to the Chambers its determination to enforce its authority among the Episcopate.

An excursion of managers and others interested in gasworks took place, on Tuesday, from London to Chichester, to examine the works fitted up there for the manufacture of water-gas. The city is lighted with a mixture of water-gas and coal-gas, and the working of the new patent is spoken of in high terms.

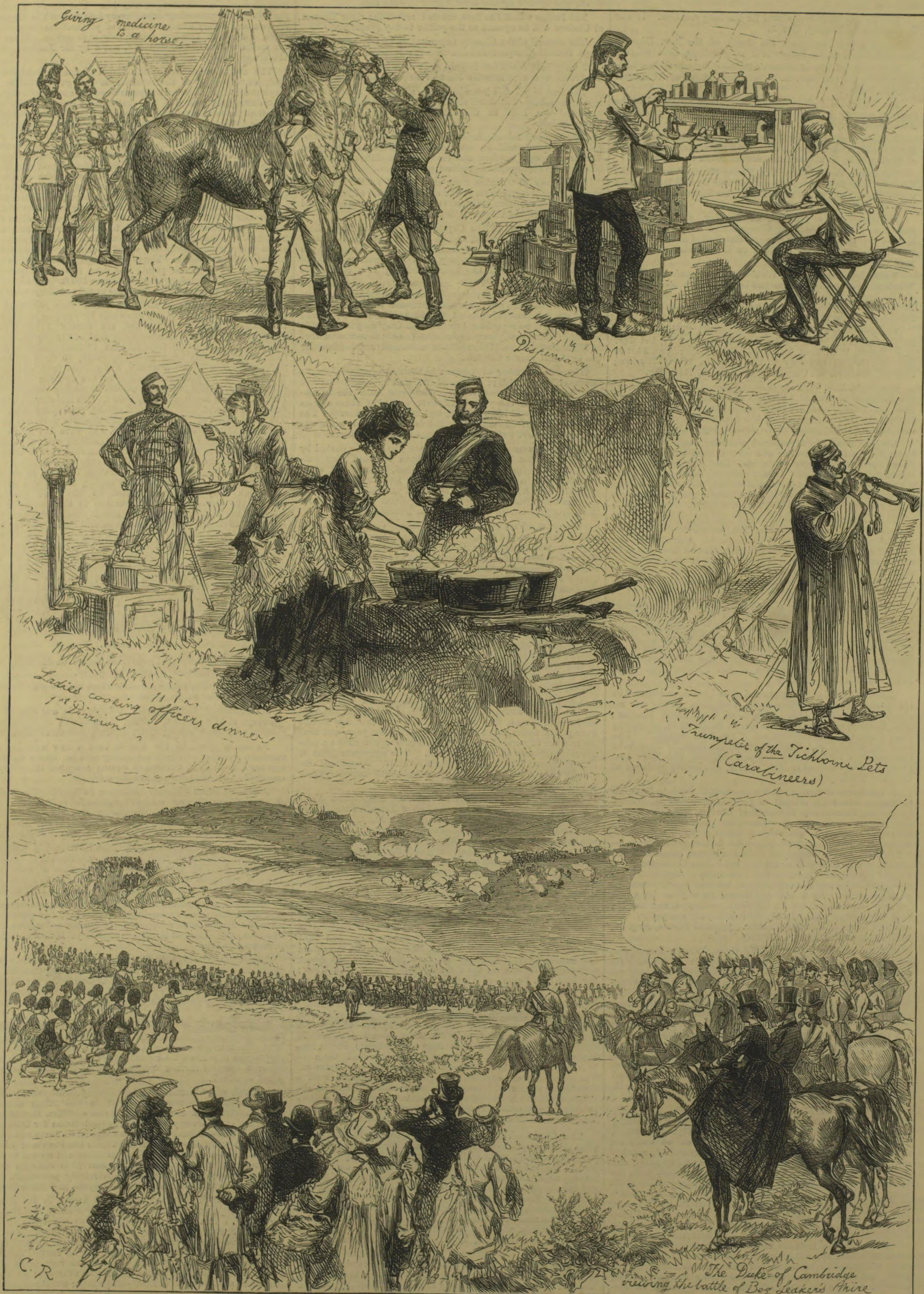
The anniversary of the relief of Londonderry was celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm on Tuesday, the procession being the largest ever witnessed; but perfect order prevailed. The foundation-stone of the Apprentice Boys' Hall was laid by Alderman Millar.

The report current at the Hague last week, which was reproduced in a part of our issue last week, asserting that Mr. J. Lothrop Motley was seriously ill, is unfounded. Mr. Motley was invited to the King's palace, but was unable to accept the invitation owing to an attack of neuralgia, from which he is recovering.

The application of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe to be restored to the management of the Callan Schools has again been brought before the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. A proposition to remove the interdict from the Callan Schools was rejected, and the further consideration of the case was postponed to Oct. 7.

A batch of girls and boys, numbering in all seventy-two, sailed, on Tuesday, from Liverpool in the Allan steamer *Hibernian* for Nova Scotia under the care of Mrs. Birt, superintendent and secretary of the Liverpool Home for Destitute Children. The children, whose ages ranged from three and a half to thirteen years, have been rescued from the streets of Liverpool, having for the most part had no home and no one to care for them. During the past four years 1700 children from London and elsewhere have been comfortably provided for in Canada by various societies in the metropolis and other towns.

Lord Cairns has issued his second award in the Albert arbitration. The shareholders in the Family Endowment Society will receive each £3 10s. per share; those in the Western Society, 5s.; those in the Metropolitan Counties, 7s. 6d.; and those in the Anchor, 10d. £1 per share is to be returned to the Albert contributors, and no further call will be made on them. Attention is drawn to very large sums paid for compensation, commission, and otherwise on amalgamation, amounting to £167,000 altogether; but the arbitrator comes to the conclusion that, though the largeness of the amounts may be considered as affording ground for observation, it is not his duty to direct proceedings to be instituted in respect of any of these payments.





"AN INVALID," BY E. F. BREWTNALL.

FROM A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING IN THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE SISTERS."

Everybody knows who are the two fair gentlewomen—"Royal Highnesses" is not a higher title, nor one half so pleasant to give or to bear—the two beloved sisters, whose portraits appear in our Engraving, side by side, as we have often seen them, seated in an open carriage, to take the air of a summer evening in Hyde Park. They are the Princess of Wales and the Czarévna, or Princess Imperial of Russia! The constant companionship of these illustrious ladies, during the recent visit of the Czarévitch and his amiable wife to their relatives at Marlborough House, was one of the most agreeable signs, to be witnessed by every Londoner, that all ranks and classes of people in Christendom—it is not so, we are told, in Islam, or among the heathen—enjoy the same precious blessings of family affection. This, indeed, is a truth which has long been made familiar to the English nation by the example of all domestic virtues in the person of our gracious Queen, her lamented husband, and her sons and daughters, now all grown up, and most of them happily married. But there have been times, even in this country, when it seemed to be the doom of Royalty to forego the dearest earthly possession of humanity—that of sincere and devoted love for those united with one by the ties of kindred, or by the still more binding tie of wedded life. Reserve and restraint, if not more positive causes of estrangement, were imposed on Princes and Princesses by considerations of political interest, by the intrigues of factious parties at Court, or by the interference of foreign connections. We believe it is not so with those who surround Queen Victoria in this secure realm of constitutional freedom. There may be jealousies of over-reaching or distrustful statemanship between the Russian and the British Empires; diplomatists and journalists, on each side, may carry on a paper warfare for a barren controversial victory, or with a remote provision of more serious conflicts. But when Dagmar, or Maria Feodorovna, as she is now named, the wife of the Czar's son and heir, comes to see her sister Alexandra, the wife of him who is born to inherit the crown of Great Britain, these ladies are just as free to love each other as any other pair of sisters. They may chat about their husbands and children, their papa and mamma in Denmark, and the members of both the august Sovereign houses into which they are adopted by marriage. All that they have to say will be good and true and kind, like themselves; womanly as their sweet faces and manners, which we have so often beheld with pleasure, and which will be recognised, in our Engraving, by the readers of this Journal. The Grand Duchess and Czarévna, Princess Maria Feodorovna, formerly named Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar, fourth child of King Christian IX. of Denmark, was born Nov. 26, 1847, and is three years younger than the Princess of Wales. She was married to the Imperial Prince and Grand Duke Alexander, Czarévitch of Russia, Nov. 9, 1866; and she has two children, boys, four and five years old.

"AN INVALID."

This drawing, by a very promising young painter—Mr. E. F. Brewtnall—which we have engraved from the Water-Colour Room of the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, may be considered not unseasonable; though "the season," in the fashionable sense, is already dead as the latest leaf of autumn. "All the world is away," "Everybody is at the seaside," are now the observations of the few loiterers who, in reciprocated wonder, more or less genuine, chance to meet in the West-End. No account can, of course, be taken of the toiling millions of "nobodies" who form no part of the migratory "world" to which we allude. To those millions Cornhill and Shoreditch and Whitechapel are very much the same in or out of the "season;" nevertheless, at this moment Pall-mall and Bond-street and "the Row" are certainly deserts compared to what they were. For various periods, from "three hours" to several months, countless myriads of the teeming population of London and other of our chief cities are visiting, or will visit, the watering-places which literally fringe our sea-girt isle. Many may go for mere fashion's sake; many more for rest from labour and care, and to recruit exhausted energies; while not a few go in the hope, desperate it may be, to recover the priceless boon of health. In this drawing the artist, with much taste and pathetic suggestiveness, represents, we will suppose, one such case. The scene is a garden overlooking some pretty bay of, say, our undulating southern coast or the lovely Isle of Wight. A sick and delicate girl, too infirm to walk, is wheeled in an invalid-chair to an opening amongst the fragrant shrubs and climbers and flowers, where she may drink refreshment from whatever air is wafted from the calm sea, and where her eye may repose on the placid waters, the softly-gliding boats, and the serene evening sky. The self-effacing consideration and sympathy of true affection are indicated in every position and expression of her attendants. A stalwart young fellow, brother or lover, himself full of robust strength and health, has wheeled her there, and now stands aside not to disturb her enjoyment of the view, yet with an air of anxious solicitude. A sister, gentle and retiring, leans on the back of her chair; an elder female, her mother perhaps, sits behind, pensive yet watchful and alert; and all are hushed in silence. An invalid could have no better conditions for recovery; and should not such loving heedfulness be rewarded?

The Belgian Jockey Club has resolved to request the Count of Flanders to become its president, and to celebrate on the 29th of next month by races at Spa the centenary of the introduction on the Continent of horse-racing after the English manner, which took place at Spa in 1773.

An earthquake is reported to have occurred at Valparaiso on the morning of July 8. The shocks, of which there were five or six, exceeded in intensity those felt in 1867. Many families passed the night in the streets. The damage inside the houses was very great in the public as well as private edifices, and many people suffered fractures and contusions. The statue lately put up in memory of Lord Cochrane was turned half round on its pedestal. The shocks were felt over an extensive area.

According to a notice recently issued from the General Post Office, the next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, the 28th inst., and via Brindisi on the evening of Friday, Sept. 5.—Another circular, dated Aug. 6, says:—"An alteration having taken place in the arrangements for the mail service to Constantinople, via Austria, notice is given that for the present mails for that place will be made up in London only twice in each week (instead of three times)—viz., on every Tuesday and Friday evening. Supplementary mails will be dispatched on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday, on the chance of their arriving in Vienna in time."

FINE ARTS.

The exhibition of the pictures and drawings selected by the subscribers to the Art-Union of London who have won prizes during the current year is now open at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall. The prizes include ninety-seven oil paintings and thirty-two water-colour drawings, the principal of which have been selected from the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the New British Institution, and the Old Water-Colour Society. The average merit of the collection is perhaps somewhat superior to that of former years, though an improved selection is still much to be desired. The annual income of the Art-Union of London is over £10,000; it is therefore an important artistic agency, and it has done much to diffuse a taste for art by the engravings which it has produced. But the large sum set aside for the purchase of prizes would be more satisfactorily expended if many of the prizeholders procured the assistance of an artist when making their choice, or intrusted the selection to the council of the Art-Union. The following works represent the principal prizes:—"The Monks' Walk," by J. C. Thom (the first prize of £200), "Gretchen Leaving Church," R. Thorburn (£150); "In the Lledr Valley, North Wales" (150), J. Syer; "Baron Munchausen Relating his Adventures," R. Hillingford (£150); "Early Morning Effect on Ben Nevis," H. Brittan Willis (£150); "The Ballad," J. J. Hill (£150). Other works deserve mention for their merit, particularly "The Tamar at Endsleigh," by A. B. Collier; "Emissaries of the Long Parliament Searching a Royalist's House," by E. Opie; "Folkestone Beach—November," J. Sampson; and those by Messrs. Redgrave, J. Danby, J. Peel, J. O'Connor, J. B. Smith, G. C. Stanfield, the late G. Shalders, &c.

The peculiar dimness in patches which has long injured the effect of Mr. Macclise's large wall-painting of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo" in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, has been for some time past becoming very visible on the companion picture of "The Death of Nelson." Opinions differ as to the causes and nature of the decay or injurious effect; but it is generally believed to be an efflorescence caused by atmospheric changes acting on the surface of the pictures, or by damp penetrating through the plaster and intonaco from the back. The mischief showed itself during Mr. Macclise's lifetime in the Waterloo picture, and he believed it to arise from a too free application of the water-glass solution in the process of "fixing" the picture. Much less of the solution was, we know, used in the other and more recently painted Nelson picture; yet the evil is becoming equally apparent. Moreover, a similar "efflorescence" is showing itself on Mr. Herbert's painting, in the Peers' Robing-Room, of "Moses Bringing Down the Tables of the Law from Mount Sinai," although this picture was said to be effectually cut off from the wall and a less porous intonaco was spread to receive the colours. Mr. Dyce's true frescoes in the Queen's Robing-Room, seem, after the reparations by Mr. Cope, to promise to be more permanent than the water-glass paintings, notwithstanding the claim of indestructibility made in favour of the latter. We think it probable that the efflorescence may be detached without bringing the underlying colours with it.

A memorandum issued by the Science and Art Department connected with the South Kensington Museum states that the examination of students' works from night classes for drawing and from schools of art, submitted in competition for payments and prizes, has just been concluded; that 76,943 works have been received from night classes and 93,672 from schools of art, making a total of 170,615, which is an increase over 1872 of 41,366 works. It is also stated that the prize works, together with as many of the other competing works as space could be found for, will be exhibited there until September.

Communications have taken place between the Government and the trustees of the British Museum with respect to a proposal to transfer the control of the South Kensington Museum to the latter. No change, however, has yet been made.

Sir George Gilbert Scott has made public a suggestion to restore the ancient Church of St. Mary Overy, now known as "St. Saviour's, Southwark," as a memorial to the late Bishop of Winchester. The church is situated within the southern portion of the metropolis, which belongs to that diocese. It is in scale the third in London, coming next in importance to Westminster Abbey. The church has been ruined by the destruction of the ancient nave. It now consists of the "contemptible" modern nave, "pretty much like an average church, in a watering-place of forty years old, attached to a transept, choir, and lady chapel almost on a cathedral scale, both in size and beauty." Sir George suggests that "this vile nave shall be rebuilt according to the ancient designs, the ancient choir fitted up as that of a great collegiate church, and the whole dealt with as the mother church and quasi-cathedral of London south of the Thames." The ancient design of the lost nave has just been traced out by Mr. Frederick Dollman; and little, if anything, is left to conjecture. The appropriateness of the restoration as the proposed memorial is "enhanced by the fact that the London palace of the Bishops of Winchester stood in close proximity to this church, the remains of its noble hall having been destroyed only within the last few years."

Mr. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street, has published an engraving from the excellent portrait of the late Bishop of Winchester executed by Mr. Richmond, R.A.

Mr. W. Bradford, the celebrated American painter of Arctic subjects, some of whose works are already known and highly esteemed on this side the Atlantic, has lately brought over from New York about a dozen of his pictures of the Polar region, and we trust that they will shortly be exhibited.

The Vernon collection of pictures, which was presented to the nation in 1847 by Mr. Robert Vernon, will shortly be removed from the South Kensington Museum to the new wing of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.

The *Civil Service Gazette* states that, by the courtesy of the British Museum authorities, visitors from the country and abroad, whose stay in town is brief, are allowed to view the collections on days when the museum is closed to the public.

The Town Council of Liverpool has had under discussion a proposal for the erection of a Fine-Art Gallery, at a cost of £15,000, the money to be provided by the ratepayers under the Free Libraries Act.

On dit that a very fine portrait of some savant by Holbein has been discovered at St. Petersburg.

A second picture by Gentile da Fabriano has been acquired for the Louvre.

Galigioni states that the painter Winterhalter has left a fortune of four million francs.

Rinaldo Rinaldi, sculptor, died on the 28th ult., at the age of eighty. He was a pupil of Canova.

We have received a set of photographs (published by Marion and Co., Soho-square) from landscape drawings by the late G. Wallwyn Sheppard. Some of them are suitable studies for amateurs who desire to acquire dexterity in pencil drawing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is as yet almost too early to say whether the general rumours of the great scarcity of grouse are correct or not. Comparatively few sportsmen were out on "the twelfth," and from the number of dead birds which have recently been found we fear that the season will not be a brilliant one. Reports from Perthshire and Forfarshire are decidedly gloomy; but in the north birds seem more plentiful.

Lord Coventry has given notice that at the next general meeting of the Jockey Club, which will take place at Newmarket during the First October Meeting, he will move "that, on and after Jan. 1, 1784, no horse of the age of three years old and upwards shall run in any race which is of a shorter distance than one mile." The result of this motion will be watched with great interest by all racing men, and we cannot doubt that it will be rejected by a large majority. It seems altogether too sweeping a measure. The immediate effect of it would be to abolish all "fly" races, like the Spencer Plate at Northampton, the Stewards Cup at Goodwood, the Portland Plate at Doncaster, and the Great Eastern Railway Handicap at Newmarket. Then the interesting races in which two-year-olds are pitted against older horses—such as the Fernhill Stakes at Ascot, the County Cup at Lewes, &c.—would be done away with, and speedy animals like Blenheim, Visor, Chopette, and Tangible, who cannot stay a mile, and yet have a terrific turn of speed over a short course, would, like Othello, find their "occupation gone." No one will dispute that there should be more races over a distance of ground than there are at present; but we think that the disease does not call for such a "root and branch" remedy as Lord Coventry proposes.

The racing on the Brighton Club day was not particularly interesting. Lemnos, in spite of a 12 lb. penalty, had no trouble in beating four very moderate opponents; and in another race for juveniles Selsea Bill carried 11 lb. over weight, and merely started to enable him to claim a maiden allowance at Lewes. There is no doubt that his owner had a perfect right to do this, and, moreover, did it in an open manner, which prevented anyone losing money on the horse; still, the affair occasioned some comment, and is likely to lead to the abolition of allowances to beaten horses, a system which is unquestionably open to much abuse. Two capital days' sport at Lewes wound up the Sussex fortnight in brilliant fashion. The performance of Winslow in securing the Lewes Handicap under 9 st. 2 lb. was unquestionably the greatest achievement of the year. It is now clear that, but for meeting with an accident on the eve of the race, Winslow would have been a most dangerous opponent of Cremorne in last year's Derby, and he is by far the best Lord Clifden we have yet seen, as, though Hawthornden and Wenlock both won the St. Leger, the former beat perhaps the worst field that ever contested that race, and the latter was exceptionally fortunate in not having to meet any of the placed horses in the Derby. To secure the Royal Hunt Cup and the Lewes Handicap, carrying the top weight in each race, is a feat almost unrivalled in the annals of handicaps, and proves Winslow to be possessed of a wonderful combination of speed and stamina; and a contest between him and Prince Charlie over a mile or a mile and a quarter would excite a wonderful amount of interest. Uhlan fairly walked in for the Queen's Plate, though it is now clear that, had Winslow started for the Brighton Cup, it would not adorn Mr. Savile's sideboard; and the County Cup produced one of the most exciting struggles ever seen. There was not a length between the four runners at the finish, and, in spite of his penalty, The Colonel won cleverly by a neck, making us wonder what sort of a horse Hochstapler is over a short course. Thunder, who was backed against the field, finished last; but he got off badly, and, moreover, was disappointed in the race.

Cricketers have been unusually busy during the last few days, and we can only touch very briefly on the various matches that have taken place. The M. C. C. v. Kent (twelve a side) was the second match of the Canterbury week, and resulted in a victory for the former by nine wickets. Mr. W. G. Grace (not out, 57) made the best individual score. As usual, the campaign was terminated by a contest between the I Zingari and Gentlemen of Kent (also twelve a side), which was drawn greatly in favour of the "Wanderers," for whom Mr. C. Marriott made 82. The match between Nottingham and Sussex promised to be an exciting one, as in their first innings the latter eleven nearly equalled the score of their formidable opponents; their second attempt, however, was very feeble, and Notts, thanks to a fine 84 by Osroft and the bowling of Morley, which proved fatal to ten of the Sussex men, won by nine wickets. This week Yorkshire achieved a victory over Surrey by precisely the same number of wickets. For the losers Jupp contributed 23 and 54 in his usual finished style, and there were two or three other fair scores; but Hill's bowling was very deadly, and Thewlis (50) and Rowbotham (113) helped to run up a very large score for the "county of many acres."

If Prince Batthyany's green jacket is noted for its misfortunes on the turf, his ill-luck does not stick to him in another branch of sport, for last week his yacht, the Kriemhilda, won the Queen's Cup, the Town Cup, and another valuable prize at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. She thus won all she started for, and accomplished a feat unparalleled in the history of the R. Y. S. At the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta the Corisande won the chief prize, and the Vice-Commodore's Cup was secured by the Pantomime.

On Monday last the banks of the Tyne were thronged with spectators to witness the great open boat-race between Henry Kelley and Robert Bagnall. It will be remembered that about three weeks ago the former beat James Taylor very easily in similar boats, yet, notwithstanding this, the confidence of Bagnall's supporters was so great that they laid 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on him very freely. The course was, as usual, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, and after a desperate race for two miles Bagnall, who is seventeen years younger than Kelley, and has never been defeated, won easily by four lengths. It is expected that he will shortly challenge J. H. Sadler for the championship.

The barracks occupied by the 21st Regiment at Ayr were, on Saturday, almost wholly destroyed by fire.

A new cattle market, the gift of the Earl of Carnarvon, was opened last week at Dilverton, West Somersetshire, close to the newly-constructed Devon and Somerset Railway.

According to the terms of the Act fixing an additional £10,000 a year on his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and £6000 a year on his widow, the annuity is to commence on the date of the marriage, and is to be "free from all taxes."

The national conference of spiritualists, which was held at Liverpool last week, was brought to a close on Thursday, when the following subjects were discussed:—"The peculiar temperament of different mediums;" "The arrangements of different mediums in a given circle for the production of the desired results;" "The quality of mediums;" "Can any tests be applied to distinguish genuine mediums;" "The best method of developing mediums;" and "The utility of private circles." In the evening a conversazione was held.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. J. F. Collier, brother of Sir R. Collier, and Recorder of Poole, has been appointed Judge of the Liverpool County Court, in place of Mr. Serjeant Wheeler, who goes to the Marylebone court.

According to a return recently issued the fees received in the year ended March 31 in the three Common Law Courts were £80,344 4s., and the expenditure in salaries, &c., £93,293 8s. 5d., showing an excess of £12,949 4s. 5d. over the income.

Lord Chief Justice Bovill began, on Tuesday, the long vacation sittings at the Judges' Chambers, and will sit on Tuesday and Friday in each week until relieved by Mr. Justice Honyman, the "long vacation" Judge, on his return from circuit. Mr. Church, the chief clerk at the Rolls, will also sit twice in each week to take the Chancery "vacation business."

Mrs. Preston, the widow of a railway porter at the Camden station, who was killed while coupling some waggons of a goods-train, has sued the London and North-Western Railway Company for damages. A special jury sitting at the Croydon Assizes awarded her £350.—A Congregational minister, the Rev. George Onions, has obtained at the Leeds Assizes £200 damages against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for an accident caused to his wife through the sudden starting of a train before she could leave the carriage.—An action, brought by Mr. Williams, of Newport, against the Great Western Railway Company, for injuries received in a collision last November, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £220.

Two actions for breach of promise of marriage were tried at the Manchester Assizes on Monday. In the first case Lucy Ann Haworth, of Tottington, near Bury, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Henry Roberts, son of a millowner in Tottington, was the defendant. Defendant denied the promise to marry, in the breach of which the action was brought to recover damages, and also pleaded that the agreement to marry had been rescinded by mutual consent. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £300 damages. In the second case Elizabeth Ann Martindale, daughter of Mr. Henry Carter Martindale, salesman, Reece House, New Hey, near Rochdale, sued John Allin, master of the Raikes National School, near Tatley Bridge, Yorkshire. The defendant pleaded that he did not agree to marry plaintiff, as alleged; and that before the alleged breach plaintiff absolved him from his agreement. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £240.—In an action for breach of promise brought, at the Leeds Assizes, yesterday week, by Miss Grimshaw, the daughter of a builder and contractor residing near Oldham, against Mr. Samuel Johnson, cotton-spinner, Fails-worth, a verdict for £150 was given by consent.—The case of "Davis v. Emmanuel" came on at Gloucester Assizes on Wednesday afternoon. Both parties live in Birmingham, plaintiff's father being a merchant. The defendant having refused to fulfil a previous promise of marriage, plaintiff's father, before the renewal of the engagement, required the defendant to enter into a bond to fulfil his promise. This, however, he violated, and hence this action was brought. The plaintiff is twenty-two years of age, and the defendant a widower aged thirty-five. A verdict was taken by consent for £1600, and all reflections on plaintiff's family were withdrawn.

Damages one farthing, with a refusal on the part of the Judge to certify for costs, were obtained by Miss Estelle Emrich, a vocalist, in an action brought by her against Mr. Pede, lessee and manager of the Alexandra Theatre, Camden Town, for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The captain of the Nestor, an Antwerp trader, has been sued, at the Lord Mayor's Court, for damage done to eighty-six casks of rolled zinc, through careless unloading. The plaintiff wished to check a pernicious system of rough handling of goods which had sprung up among ship captains. Judgment was given for the full amount claimed.

During the trial, yesterday week, of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury Dr. Kenealy was proceeding with his depreciation of the defendant's intellect, when the Lord Chief Justice alluded to his cross-examination as a proof of striking intellectual capacity, and intimated a belief that he had beaten Sir John Coleridge. After speculating for some time on the possibility of one forgetting his native tongue, Dr. Kenealy suddenly reverted to the tattoo marks, alleging that it was evident Sir John Coleridge had not been originally instructed with respect to them. Mr. Hawkins interposed with a sharp denial of this assertion, adding that he knew Sir John had been instructed. Dr. Kenealy retorted by telling the jury not to pay any attention to that disgraceful statement of Mr. Hawkins. The Court required him to let the matter drop, but he reiterated his assertion in the modified form of a "logical inference." On the mention of the Pittendreich letters, the Lord Chief Justice observed that two letters of the series were undoubtedly the defendant's, and two were doubtful. In the course of his speech Dr. Kenealy intimated that he was to produce one of the crew of the Osprey to corroborate the Claimant's story that he was picked up, along with other survivors, from the wreck of the Bella.—The ground traversed by Dr. Kenealy on Monday comprised instances of men forgetting languages they had learned in youth; the reluctance of the defendant to disclose the contents of the sealed packet; the possibility of Roger Tichborne having visited Melapilla; and the existence of a Wymering and a Hermitage property in the family. A slight repetition of Mr. Hawkins's protest as to the instructions given to counsel on the first trial was provoked by Dr. Kenealy's attempt to prove that the prosecution had no knowledge of the tattoo marks until June 5, 1871. This was soon obliterated by a sharp rencontre which ensued between Dr. Kenealy and two of the Judges. He spoke of M. Chatillon as a valet, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice called it an improper observation. The learned counsel defended it, and Mr. Justice Mellor threw in a remark which elicited from Dr. Kenealy the retort that he knew a gentleman's conduct as well as his Lordship. The scene did not terminate till the Lord Chief Justice had reiterated his censure of the term applied to Chatillon. Just before the adjournment a jurymen asked Dr. Kenealy when he was likely to finish, and the Doctor said he could not tell; whereupon another jurymen stated that he was very ill, and was sitting there at a great inconvenience and at a loss of £20 a week.—In course of a very quiet day's work on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy reviewed the defendant's cross-examination as to the accident at Pornie, his mistaking Mr. Burdon for old Mr. Nangle, his "Catholic" refusal to mention the name of his confessors, and his account of his education at Stonyhurst. Reverting to the Attorney-General's instructions (which the Lord Chief Justice suggested should be spoken of as "incorrect" rather than as "untrue"), Dr. Kenealy contended that some allowance should be made for his client in being examined on such instructions. In criticising the Stonyhurst curriculum he questioned if Roger had ever got further than the Greek alphabet or the first problem in Euclid. As a proof of his magre knowledge of Latin, it was affirmed

that a Latin word did not occur in the whole of Roger's correspondence from beginning to end.—After premising that he hoped to conclude on Friday, or, at latest, on Monday next, Dr. Kenealy devoted the whole of Wednesday to an analysis of the evidence respecting the tattoo marks. He alleged that there were many discrepancies in the accounts of the various witnesses, that none of them would bind themselves to dates, and that other witnesses had not been called who ought to have known about the marks had they really existed. To save the bona fides of persons whom he would not accuse of giving false evidence, he suggested a theory that the marks had not been tattooed at all, but only pencilled or done with chalk. Roger's doing this and showing the sham tattoos to his friends was, Dr. Kenealy held, quite consistent with his taste for practical joking. The Lord Chief Justice and one or two of the jurors interposed difficulties in the way of such an explanation, but the learned counsel argued it out elaborately. He would not undertake, however, to account for Jeremiah Healey's statement that he had seen Roger wash his hands without washing out the marks.—On Thursday the learned counsel, commenting on the cross-examination, described some part of it as a storm in a teapot, others as miserable, contemptible stuff, which he should have been ashamed to puzzle the "poor wretch" about, or to submit to the jury. Dr. Kenealy urged that the defendant should not be treated as an ordinary class of man who can remember incidents and dates, and that great allowances ought to be made for him. Referring to the defendant's correspondence with Don Pedro Castro and others in Chili, on the question of identity and the lock of hair, he said it seemed to him to be downright insanity; and, being unable to offer any explanation, he left the matter entirely to the jury. It was one of those riddles which would probably never be solved, and the reason he said so was that he would demonstrate to them by evidence as clear almost as a problem in Euclid, that this man was not Arthur Orton. After some remarks respecting a cheque which the defendant said he gave to the captain of the Osprey, on landing at Melbourne, the Court adjourned.

The August Middlesex Sessions opened, on Monday, with a light calendar, comprising only fifty-five offences.

Alfred Edwards, formerly freight cashier to Messrs. Bravo and Co., of Great Winchester-street-buildings, has been committed for trial on a charge of misappropriating a number of cheques which he ought to have paid into the Bank.

The Treasury has declined to prosecute Ellen Denny for unlawful possession of the box containing Greek fire and phosphorus, which caused so much injury to various persons in Somers Town. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.—A sweep, named Thomas, who was injured by the explosion of Greek fire in the possession of the woman Denny, applied to the magistrate at Clerkenwell for relief from the poor-box; and Mr. Cooke, having caused inquiries to be made, directed that the man should receive £2.

An attempt on the part of William Lyng to obtain a situation by means of a false character was frustrated by the shrewdness of the gentleman on whom the trick was tried. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Mr. Knox to pay a fine of £2, or go to prison for three months.

Burglaries appear to have become epidemic in the Worship-street police district. On Monday the magistrate had before him two very flagrant offenders, who had adopted rather violent means of ingress, cutting out windows and breaking down doors. Both were committed to Newgate.

The Rector of Bethnal-green and his friend the Bishop of Sierra Leone have had to complain at Worship-street of the conduct of a parishioner. The offender, Edward Crispin, was passing in a cart, when he stood up and harangued them in the most uncomplimentary terms. The magistrate would not accept his mitigating plea of drunkenness, but fined him 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

The juvenile offence of throwing stones at railway trains has broken out at Deptford. Two boys of fourteen, who were caught in the act of stoning an express on the London and Brighton line, have been fined 20s., with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

After the fête of the Police Orphanage in the Crystal Palace, a few days ago, a policeman was attacked and stabbed in five or six places by a man unknown.

Several coffee-dealers have been summoned by the officer of health of St. George's, Hanover-square, for selling adulterated coffee. The defence was that pure coffee could not be sold at the price they charged (1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d.), also that the fact of its being a mixture was marked on the packet. Mr. Woolrych, in fining them, observed that the intimation of its being mixed was no legal excuse, as when pure coffee was asked for it should have been supplied.

The ex-Confederate officer styling himself Colonel Williamson has been committed without bail for endeavouring to extort money from Mr. Rosenbaum, whom he so annoyed by sending persons to him in search of situations.

A youth, who was brought before the Lambeth police magistrate for doing damage to the iron railings of the Albert Embankment, has got the benefit of their being as yet no by-laws in operation for the protection of that important piece of public property. The Metropolitan Board of Works was informed that it had only a civil remedy against the delinquent.

Shocking neglect of an infant seven months old, leading to the child's death, was charged, on Tuesday, against a man and his wife, the parents of the deceased, both of whom are employed by market gardeners, and earn between them something over five shillings a day. The magistrate, Mr. Ingham, of Hammersmith, committed the two defendants for trial.

The landlord of a beerhouse at Notting-hill has been fined ten shillings, at Hammersmith, for supplying a police-constable on duty with a bottle of ginger-beer.

A letter-carrier, named Benjamin Thomas, was committed for trial, at the Bow-street Police Court, on Wednesday, on three charges for stealing letters containing money.

Two milk-sellers were prosecuted on Tuesday, at the Thames Police Court, for selling milk containing a large quantity of water. In each case a penalty of 40s. and 23s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, was imposed, and one of the defendants was locked up in default of payment.

Penalties to the extent of £900 have been inflicted by the Falmouth magistrates on seven Spanish and two Greek seamen belonging to the Spanish brig Panchila Rosa, of Barcelona, now lying in Falmouth harbour, for concealing 152 lb. of tobacco and 1½ lb. of cigars. The men have been sent to gaol for six months each, in default of paying the fines.

Four boys, having pleaded guilty, at the Leeds Assizes, to placing trolley-wheels on the Doncaster branch of the Great Northern Railway, have been sentenced each to a fortnight's hard labour, the Judge remarking that any future case of the kind would be more severely dealt with.

Six persons have been summoned at Clerkenwell, on the charge of Sunday trading, and fined five shillings each and costs.

Samuel Joseph Phillipson, a bankrupt money-scriver, has been convicted of the theft of upwards of £1000 from various building societies in Manchester, of which he was secretary, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The prisoners Coady and Edwards, who had been found guilty of destroying 40,000 bricks, the property of Mr. Forster, of Gorton, were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, yesterday week, at the Leeds Assizes.

An exemplary sentence has been passed, at the Monmouth Assizes, upon five railway servants charged with stealing spirits in transit. Mr. Justice Denman declined to hear any testimonial of previous good character, and condemned them to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Davis, the wife of a costermonger, residing in Cross-lane, St. Giles's, died in the infirmary of St. Pancras Work-house, on Monday, from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by her husband, who had beaten her with a poker.—At a farm near Reigate, a girl has been shot by a youth who was visiting her in the absence of her master and mistress. The prisoner's account of the sad affair is that the gun went off accidentally.—At the Somersetshire Assizes, on Tuesday, Ann Hawkins, aged sixty-four, was charged with the murder of David Dyer by striking him a blow with a mattock. She was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, without hard labour.—A young man living at Kingstown with his aunt has, in a fit of insanity, beaten her almost to death. He had recently entered upon possession of his property, having come of age; but this had scarcely occurred when his mind became unsettled, and, as it appears, he has gone raving mad.—A case of murder and incendiarism has occurred near Derry. A woman was found in her own cottage with her throat cut. The cottage had also been robbed, and one account says that an attempt had been made to burn it.—A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against James Wigley, of Surbiton, by the Coroner's jury, at the inquest on the death of Deborah Wigley, wife of the accused.—Uriah Baunton was on Tuesday tried for the wilful murder of his wife, at Stoke Trister, a village near Wincanton. The prisoner was a butcher, and had been married to the deceased only fifteen months. They frequently quarrelled. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—At the Wells Assizes, on Wednesday, Edward Abbott, a contracting mason, was indicted for the wilful murder of his daughter Maria, aged three years, by cutting her throat at Knowle, and also for attempting self-destruction immediately afterwards. The deceased was his favourite child. The defence was that of insanity, and it was proved that the malady had existed in the family, and that the prisoner had once thrown himself into the Thames. Medical evidence was also given that the recent sudden and eccentric change in his conduct indicated insanity. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to death by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C. The culprit protested his innocence, and alleged perjury on the part of the witnesses.—A jury at Liverpool, on Wednesday, returned a verdict of wilful murder against James Connor, for having caused the death of James Gannoy by stabbing him in the neck.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

According to a list issued by the National Rifle Association, prizes of the value of between £200 and £300, won at the late Wimbledon meeting, remained unclaimed. Some of them—namely, one of £50 in the Alexandra, one of £30 in the Carton contest, one of £15, and several of £10—are good round sums. In the Queen's prize contest the sum remaining unclaimed is £10 13s. 8d.; in the Alexandra, £61 13s. 6d.; in the Windmill, 200 yards, £9 7s. 6d.; Windmill, 500 yards, £19 2s.; Daily Telegraph, £4 7s. 3d.; the Eley, £10 5s.; Secretary of State for War, £12 6s.; Permanent Staff Sergeants', £1 15s.; Abingdon Works, £1 5s.; Curtis and Harvey, 17s. 4d.; Prince of Wales's, £1 8s. 6d.; Belgian Cup, volley, £15; Bass, £2 13s. 4d.; Snider Nursery, £1; Alfred, £1 17s.; Consolation, £2 19s.; Cartons, any rifle, £5; 600, central, £30; 600, greatest number, £10; 800, greatest number, £5; Snider, 200, greatest number, £25; 500, greatest number, £16 5s.; 600, greatest number, £6 13s. 4d.; and officers' prizes, £5.

In a report by the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, in reference to the field day of the volunteers at Wimbledon, on July 19, his Royal Highness speaks favourably of all that came under his notice, and says he was much struck by the great improvement in the drill of the men and in the intelligence of the officers.

A number of officers of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Engineers, Italian volunteer officers, and other friends, met at Granard Lodge, Rochampton, on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Croll, wife of the hon. Colonel of the regiment, with a life-size portrait of her husband, in oils, and an address. The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, acting Colonel, and General Ricciotti Garibaldi.

The annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association, of which Lord Braybrooke is president, has been held at Chelmsford; and on Tuesday his Lordship inaugurated a new range by firing the first shot and making a bull's-eye. On Thursday Lady Braybrooke distributed the prizes.

The Warwickshire volunteer prize-shooting meeting terminated on Tuesday night. Lord Leigh's challenge cup and £5 were won by Sergeant Bruce, Stratford-on-Avon. Sergeant Black, Nuneaton, took the second prize, £4. The volunteers defeated the yeomanry in a match for £20, at 200 yards, the scores being 87 and 76. The yeomanry regimental prize, £8, was won by Private King, Corporal Griffin taking the second, £5. The company challenge bugle and £20 were again gained by the 1st Coventry corps, Stratford taking the second prize, £5. Sir Robert Hamilton presented the prizes to the winners.

A model of the Elcho challenge shield was presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin on Thursday week, in lieu of the original, which is at present on exhibition at Vienna.

The annual competitions of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Rifle Associations were held last Saturday.

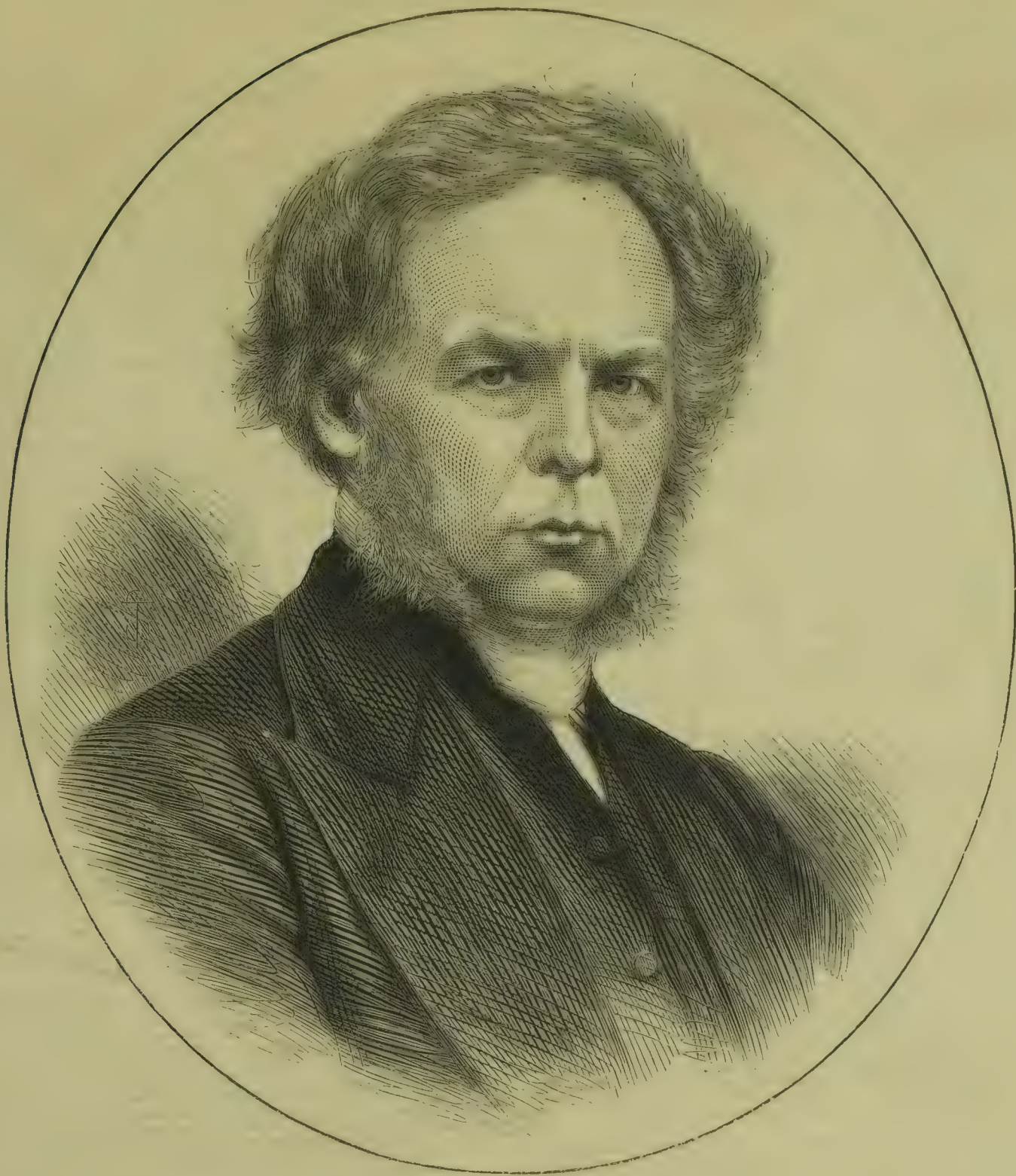
The Board of Trade returns show a slight falling off in the exports for last month compared with July, 1872, but an increase of £5,000,000 in imports.

York has been fixed upon as the city in which the banquet of the provincial Mayors to the Lord Mayor of London will take place.

Mr. Mundella addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Sheffield on Monday night. In the course of a long speech, he expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Bright had joined the Cabinet, as he thought that the right hon. gentleman would improve it. Household suffrage in counties and the redistribution of seats would, he thought, be the principal questions agitated at the next general election.



VIENNA EXHIBITION: LOOKING AT THE MODEL OF JERUSALEM.

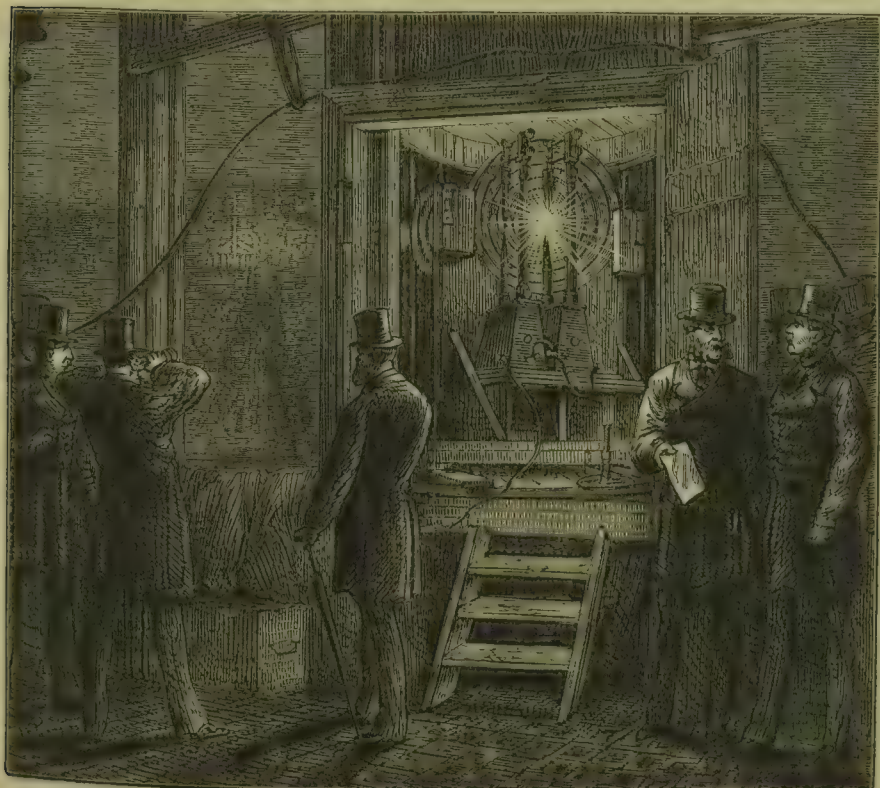


THE REV. G. T. PERKS, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

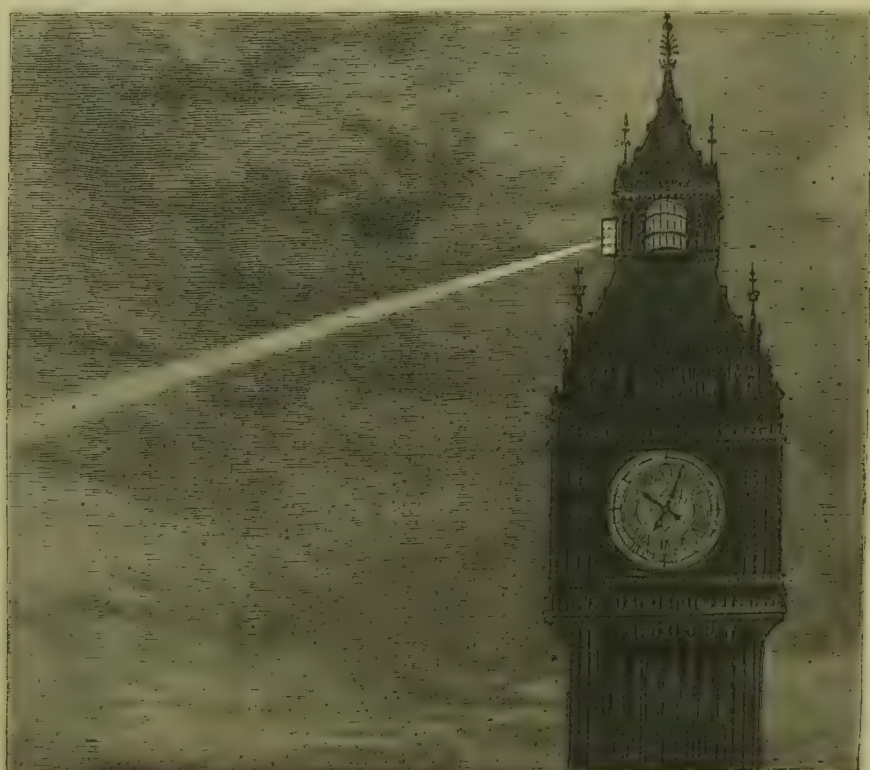
The Rev. G. T. Perks, M.A., was recently elected President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. He has been placed in the Presidential Chair by a larger majority of the votes of his ministerial brethren than had been accorded to any President for many years past. Few Wesleyan ministers stand higher in the esteem of their brethren than the Rev. George T. Perks, who was born at Madeley, Salop, on Aug. 29, 1819. He was educated at private schools at Madeley and Wolverhampton; and, after he became a candidate for admission into the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry, he was sent to the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Hoxton, where he studied theology, classics, and mathematics. His character and abilities soon

made way for him into the best circuits of Methodism, where he has laboured successfully as a preacher and pastor for many years. Mr. Perks has gone through a long course of official experience. He has been secretary of the Committee of Privileges, Secretary of the Didsbury and Richmond Theological Institutions, and Assistant Secretary to the Chapel Fund. In the year 1867 he was appointed to the Wesleyan Foreign Mission House, where he is now engaged. Mr. Perks has so applied himself to the history and condition of the Wesleyan Missionary Society that he is acquainted with the work of every missionary and the state of every missionary station belonging to Methodism. "The preaching of President Perks,"

observes a Wesleyan Methodist correspondent, "is distinctly theological; and the Wesleyan Church contains scarcely any preacher more doctrinal in his sermons. People who go to hear him are sure to have some doctrinal subject well and practically discussed." In his new position of President of the Conference the demeanour of Mr. Perks is calm, self-possessed, and unostentatious. He keeps the business well in hand, and its progress never flags. In this he is well seconded by the Secretary of the Conference, the Rev. Gervase Smith. This has been remarked while the Conference was in session at Newcastle. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. James Cooper, of Northallerton.



ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR THE CLOCK-TOWER LIGHT, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



LIGHT ON THE CLOCK TOWER, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Few recent inventions of science are more remarkable than M. Gramme's electric light. Frequently during the past Session of Parliament its wonderful beam has been seen in mid-air, cast from the noble clock-tower of the New Palace at Westminster. This beautiful light, which shone conspicuously from its cyrie 260 ft. above the streets, illuminating them far and wide, was supplied by the electric current from a small machine requiring only 2½-horse power to drive it, which was placed, a distance of 300 yards from the tower, in the basement of the House of Lords.

The machine consists of three ring-bobbins, or armatures, rotating between the poles of two sets of electro-magnets, each of six, placed in a vertical position on each side. The magnets are about 18 in. high, and each set is made up of two triplets, placed one above the other, with gun-metal poles at the junction. The whole machine is 4 ft. high, and weighs about a ton. The distinguishing portion of the apparatus is the armature, which is a flat ring, wound round, in segments, with insulated copper wire; the result being that, as each segment passes the magnetic poles, the electricity is given off in an absolutely unintermittent current, with maximum effect, as the consecutive portions of the helices regularly come, in the act of rotation, within the influence of the north and south poles. The ends of the separate lengths of wire on the armature are brought down, like the spokes of a wheel, to insulated sectors placed axially on the spindle of the machine, whence the useful currents are taken off by metallic brushes for transmission to the lamp. In previous magneto-electric machines the revolutions have been as high as from 1000 to 2400 per minute; in this (Gramme's) machine 300 revolutions are ample, and the light produced is equal to from 7000 to 10,000 sperm candles.

One of our Illustrations is a view taken on the upper platform of the clock-tower from behind the lantern in which the electric light has been placed. It shows the interior of the temporary housing which protects the optical apparatus, and the general arrangements by which the light is intensified and is rendered independent in its regularity of any defects in the quality or continuance of the carbon points. The optical apparatus consists of a circular holophote, or combination of lenses and annular prisms, 21 in. in diameter, placed in front of the lamps, and in the exact focus of which the brilliant star of electric light is fixed. This holophote was made by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, whose skill in optical engineering gains for England the first repute in the world for the construction of lighthouses. Its purpose is to parallelise the rays emanating from the carbon points, and so to intensify the light in the form of a beam. When the Gramme light takes its permanent station in the clock-tower the holophote will be supplanted by one of Messrs. Chance's optical "beehives," by which the wonderful light will be spread out and around through an arc of 180 deg., and the streets below will then be lit up in a far more uniform and effective manner. Such apparatus is exceedingly costly; and the present apparatus, as a simple, effective, and cheap affair for experimental purposes, reflects great credit on the ingenuity of Mr. Conrad W. Cooke, of the firm of Wheildon and Cooke, by whom the machine was made, to the order of Mr. Werdermann, a proprietor of the English patent.

As seen in the Engraving, the holophote is fixed vertically to an elevating table, hinged at its front edge to a lower revolving table: it is elevated or depressed by a wheel and screw at the back. In this way the beam of light can be raised or lowered through different angles of altitude. Upon this elevating table two lamps, or "regulators," are placed. The reason for the lamps being in duplicate is this. As the carbon points only burn five hours, whilst the House of Commons frequently sits eight or ten, and as the extinguishing of the light is intended to be the signal that the House of Commons has broken up, no cessation of the light, even by accidental circumstances, could be tolerated. Two lamps are therefore placed side by side, upon little "trolleys," on a reciprocating platform, and are so arranged that when one lamp is out of use the other is brought into the focus of the holophote, and the electric communication with the machine and the light will instantly be re-established. The electric currents are carried through the apparatus by means of the bearings of metallic portions upon each other.

Few scenes can be conceived more singular or more beautiful than that from the Westminster clock-tower at night, beside the electric light. Far below, in the depth we look down into, the Thames flows darkly on, its surface chequered with scintillations from the reflection of innumerable gas-lamps. The shrouded forms of the neighbouring houses stand out dimly against the deep transparency of the purple sky; and, as the beam is moved slowly along, the Abbey and Cathedral, the palaces, the churches, the railway stations and bridges, and all the familiar buildings of London, are lit up vividly to sight, just as those of Charing-cross, with the National Gallery and the Nelson Column, are brought out in the view shown by our Illustration. As an instance of the power of this marvellous light, it may be observed that newspapers have been read by its rays in Trafalgar-square, and letters at a greater distance. It is possible that all our streets a few years hence may be nightly bathed in the glorious light of electricity, and the thousands of gas-lights may then be replaced by two or three magneto-electric points set high above the housetops of London.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Luke Wiseman delivered a charge to the newly-ordained Wesleyan ministers at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week, which seems to be regarded as an answer to the Bishop of Lincoln's pastoral charging the Methodists with schism, and inviting them to return to the Church. Mr. Wiseman denounced the doctrine of the indelibility of orders, declared that ordination is not a sacrament, and denied that episcopacy is of Divine institution, although it may under some circumstances be a commendable form of Church government. He would not admit that the Methodists have departed from the spirit of Wesley's teaching.

The report of the Children's Home announcing the safe arrival of the first party of fifty children in Canada, and the donation of £5000 to the home by Alderman Barrow of Bolton, was read on Thursday week. Reports of the Wesley College, Sheffield, and of the college at Taunton were also read.

A resolution was passed, yesterday week, rescinding the articles of union hitherto subsisting between the Connexion in Great Britain and the Conferences in Canada and Eastern British America respectively, and granting to those conferences the right to conclude such arrangements for their own consolidation into one body, and for their entering into union with other Methodist bodies, as should be in accordance with the doctrines of Methodism set forth by John Wesley, and with a system of discipline which, while adapted to the altered circumstances of Canadian Methodism, should observe the fundamental principles of the Connexional form of government. This concession was the result of mutual arrangement, and it was explained by the Rev. A. M'Aulay that the independence to be granted was not hostility but freedom to do still greater good in developing new schemes and plans of evangelisation.

On Sunday many of the pulpits in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne were occupied by ministers attending the Conference, among the number the Rev. Signor Sciarrelli, the converted friar from Rome, who conducted an interesting service in the afternoon at the Fawcett-street Chapel, Sunderland. The Rev. W. Jones, of Naples, acted as interpreter. Large open-air meetings were held both in Newcastle and Sunderland, which were addressed by some of the prominent men of the Connexion.

At the sitting of the Conference on Monday the Rev. Luke Wiseman presented the report of the committee which had been appointed to consider the whole question of primary education. Having been printed, it was taken as read and received. The Rev. H. W. Holland then moved the resolution of which he had given notice, to the effect that no settlement of the education question would be satisfactory that did not include the repeal of clause 25 and the placing of school board schools within reach of every child. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The thanks of the Conference have been presented to the following gentlemen for gift of trust property:—Mr. Thomas Hazleworth, for school-room, worth £1000, in Runcorn Circuit; Mr. Savage, for property worth £1500, in Spalding Circuit; Mr. Overy, for property worth £700, in Stapleton Circuit; Mr. Stoff, for minister's house, with land worth £1900, in Haslingdean.

A scheme for the establishment of a high-class school at Cambridge under Methodist management was adopted on Wednesday. A proposal to erect an hotel in the same town for the accommodation of non-collegiate members of the University connected with the Methodist body was rejected.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society numbers at present 348,580 members.

A goods-train from Exeter to North Devon got off the line on Tuesday, while passing along the bridge over the river Exe, and the engine rolled over on its side into the river, taking with it the tender and two vans.

Circulars were issued on Tuesday calling a special meeting of the executive committee of the National Education League, for the purpose of considering the future electoral policy of the league, in view of the recent changes in the Ministry.

NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The unusually high price of provisions, and of all supplies required for hospital use, oblige the Committee to PLEAD earnestly for HELP to meet current expenses.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital, Gower-street, August, 1873.

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Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver-plated Travelling Dressing Bags. Rodrigues's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver-plated. And a Large and Choice Assortment of English, French, and Austrian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 5s. to £20.

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LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to the cure of eye disease. Persons can be suited to the country. Simple Directions free.—E. and R. SOLOMONSON, 39, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

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Just published, 262 Woodcutts, price 4s., HALF-HOURS IN THE GREEN LANES; a Book for a Country Stroll. By J. E. TAYLOR, F.L.S., F.G.S. Contents:—The Fishes, Reptiles, Birds, Butterflies, and Moths, Beetles, Shells, Flowering Plants, Rushes, Grasses, Ferns, Mosses, Fungi, and Lichens.

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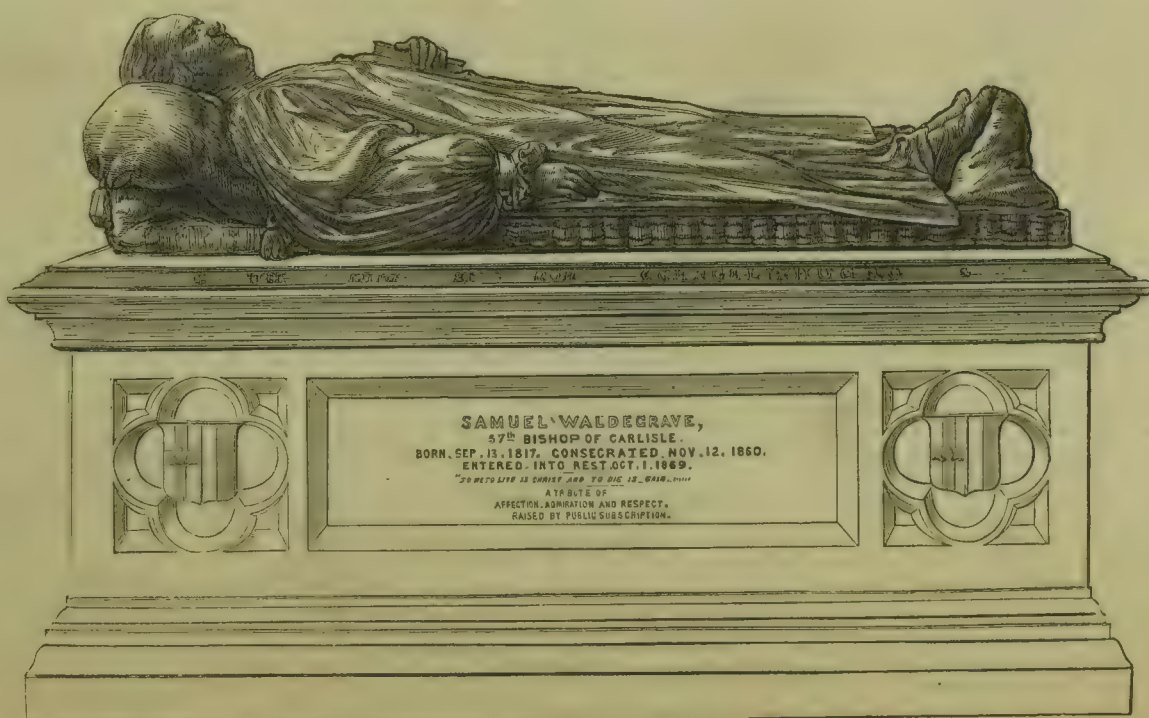
THE RIGHT REV. E. HAROLD BROWNE, D.D., THE NEW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The Right Rev. Edward Harold Browne, D.D., who is now translated from the Bishopric of Ely to that of Winchester, succeeding the late Bishop Wilberforce, is known to be a sound theological scholar. He is youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, who was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. His mother was Sarah Dorothea, daughter of the late Mr. Gabriel Steward, M.P., of Nottingham, Dorset. He was born at Aylesbury, in 1811, and was educated at Eton, under Dr. Keate; from Eton he passed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1832, obtaining honours in both the classical and mathematical tripos. He proceeded Master of Arts in 1835, and about the same time was elected to a fellowship in his college. In 1836 he was ordained deacon by the then Bishop of Ely (Dr. Allen), and priest in the following year. Having held for some years a post as one of the tutors of his college, in 1842 we find him appointed Incumbent of St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, from which he was promoted, in 1850, by the patronage of Bishop Phillpotts, to the rectory of Kenwyn, in Cornwall. In 1857 he returned to Exeter as one of the Canons of that cathedral, holding also the rectorship of the neighbouring parish of Heavitree. Having held for some years the office of Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, in South Wales, he was appointed, in 1854, to the

Norrisian Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, which he held until his elevation, in 1864, at the instance of the then Premier, Lord Palmerston, to the Bishopric of Ely, his diocese, including Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, with parts of Suffolk. In 1840 the Bishop married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Clement Carlyn, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Thomas C. on, of Tregrehan, Cornwall. The diocese of Winchester includes parts of Surrey and the whole of

Hampshire, with the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark. Its income is fixed, we believe, at £7700 a year: it ranks third among episcopal sees, only those of London and Durham standing before it. The spiritual peers now consist of the English and Welsh Bishops, with the exception of the junior Bishop for the time being; this exception, however, does not include the prelates of London, Durham and Winchester, who are always members of the House of Peers from the day of their consecration. The Bishops of London and Durham, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-first year of Henry VIII., and the Bishop of Winchester, as prelate of the Order of the Garter, rank before all other Bishops.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Mason, of Old Bond-street.



MONUMENT OF THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. S. WALDEGRAVE, BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

BISHOP WALDEGRAVE.

A memorial, raised by public subscription, of the late Bishop Waldegrave, a rich and beautiful work, has been placed in the south aisle of Carlisle Cathedral. It is the work of Mr. John Adams-Acton, one of our most rising sculptors. Local opinion is unanimous in describing it as a faithful likeness, though executed from a photograph, the sculptor never having seen the original; and it is certainly a very conscientious and able work, artistically considered. By a rather bold innovation, the sculptor has

represented the lamented Bishop not as asleep or dead, but resting in the recumbent position, and quietly meditating upon some passage of the sacred volume, which he holds to his breast. The figure, which is larger than life, is executed in the finest Carrara marble, and rests on a chastely-carved sarcophagus of Bardillia marble. The latter bears, in Latin, the Bishop's episcopal motto, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." Beneath, cut in white marble, is the following inscription:—"Samuel Waldegrave, 57th Bishop of Carlisle. Born Sept. 13, 1817. Consecrated Nov. 12, 1860. Entered into rest Oct. 1, 1869. 'To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.'—Phil. i. 21. A tribute of affection, admiration, and respect. Raised by public subscription A.D. 1872." On the sides of the inscription are shields, representing the Waldegrave arms impaled with those of the see of Carlisle. The design was selected by the memorial committee from a number of others sent in competition.

MUSIC.

The orchestral performances at the Royal Albert Hall and operas in English at the Crystal Palace fill up that interregnum which is usually unbroken between the close of the Italian Opera season and that resumption of musical activity which ushers in a London winter.

The programmes of the concerts first referred to have continued to sustain their interest and variety by selections of classical overtures and symphonies, interspersed with instrumental and vocal solos—Mr. Deichmann having occasionally relieved Mr. Barnby as conductor.

At the Crystal Palace, besides repetitions of foreign operas in an English version, Balfe's "Satanella" has been given for the first time there. The work—which was originally produced under the Pyne and Harrison management, at Covent-Garden Theatre, in 1858—contains some of Balfe's most careful writing, especially in the elaboration of the orchestral accessories; and its revival has given a special feature to the present series of Sydenham performances. The principal character found a thoroughly efficient representative in Miss Blanche Cole, who was well supported by Misses Thirlwall and Barth, Mrs. Sharp, and Messrs. G. Perren, H. Corri, E. Cotte, Tempest, Fox, and Friend. The co-operation of the fine band of the Crystal Palace and a competent chorus, under the direction of Mr. Manns, largely aided the general effect.

Additional activity will be given to metropolitan music by the series of promenade concerts, directed by M. Rivière, to commence at Covent Garden Theatre this (Saturday) evening. A full orchestra, comprising many eminent instrumentalists, is engaged, supplemented by the band of the Royal Artillery, together with an efficient chorus, reinforced by 300 voices from the choir of Mr. William Carter, who is to conduct the sacred music which will form a portion of every Friday's programme. Each other evening of the week will have its specialty—the first part of Monday's selection will be popular, of Tuesday's operatic, of Wednesday's classical, of Thursday's ballad music, and of Saturday's national. Among the solo vocalists announced are Mdle. Carlotta Patti (sister of the renowned prima donna), Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Florence Lancia, Misses Edith Wynne, Blanche Cole, Rose Hersee, Enriquez, Mdles. Corani and Victoria Bundsen, Mesdames Patey and Demerich Lablache, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. G. Perren, Signor Foli, and Mr. Patey, besides many others of acknowledged merit. M. Rivière, as conductor, will be occasionally replaced by Mr. Barnby, and on some special occasions by Sir J. Benedict. Various eminent solo instrumentalists are also engaged, including Madame Carreno Sauret, Mdle. Secretain, the young sisters Agnes and Violet Molyneux, and the Chevalier de Kontski (pianists), Mdles. Liebe and Grubett, and MM. Sauret and Colyns (violinists); and Mr. J. Levy (cornet). Herr Gungl, the well-known composer of dance music, is to come from Germany specially to conduct some of his latest pieces. These elaborate arrangements promise well for this year's promenade concerts.

The festival season is now just opening—abroad, by the Schumann commemoration, which will commence at Bonn with the beginning of next week—the week after being appropriated to our own Birmingham festival; the second week in September to that at Hereford, these triennial events being supplemented by exceptional festivals—at Bristol, from Oct. 21 to 24, and at Glasgow, from Nov. 4 to 7. Of the arrangements for these we have previously spoken, and must now await the occasions themselves for specific notice.

THEATRES.

At the conclusion of a theatrical season it is profitable to take a retrospect of the leading events by which it was distinguished. One thing there has been remarkable about that which has just closed—the English has had to compete with the French stage. On the latter some scenes have been permitted which the Lord Chamberlain would not have tolerated on the former. Criticism, too, has passed them over; for the licenses to be condemned are so general in French pieces, the same censure would have to be repeated so frequently, that we should appear to be condemning French stage literature altogether, and contending for its complete prohibition—a point of view, of course, not reasonably to be maintained. We should have, also, to apply the same rule to the English boards; and then we should have to repudiate the greatest success of the year. Mr. Wilkie Collins would have to succumb, and "The New Magdalen" to retire from public life. In these days, when a distinction obtains between the highest morals and temporary manners, it is the most difficult of all matters to settle what ought to be the kind and degree of morality to be preferred for dramatic illustration. To some the play of "The Stranger" is an evangel; to others it is a corrupting influence, fatal to the well-being of society, and all the worse for being popular. Again, we have Mr. Wills, in "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram," sacrificing great subjects to party spirit and one-sided treatment, thus doing injury to truth and lessening the value of much fine work and true poetic dealing. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Byron are not fairly amenable to this kind of censure, and Mr. Albery steers clear of the offensive altogether. "The Wicked World," "The Happy Land," and "Oriana" are shielded by allegory from profane criticism; but personal applications were nevertheless possible, and offence was taken in more than one quarter. The Opéra Comique, in introducing the Shah, unexpectedly discovered that it was treading on delicate ground, and had to put a fresh face on the matter. Mr. Leopold Lewis has been remarkably successful with the old theme of "The Wandering Jew." The great success which opéra bouffe has had with us is not the least remarkable of the signs of the theatrical times. The reign of nonsense is not only endured, but enjoyed, by the pit and gallery; and if good taste may be assumed as represented in the stalls and boxes, it avoids interfering with the verdict by the rest of the house. Yet the old drama finds its votaries. Sheridan runs for 300 nights at the Vaudeville and occupies a season at the Charing Cross; and Shakespeare has

put in an appearance at more than one theatre, including the Crystal Palace. Dr. Westland Marston also has been heard at the Olympic, and Pia de Tolomei found an effective representative in Miss Cavendish. A new season, moreover, opens to-night at the Princess's, with Byron's poetical play of "Manfred," the part of the hero being supported by Mr. Charles Dillon.

Mr. Craven has appeared at the Opéra Comique in the character of Milky White, and been received with much approbation. This quaint, and indeed unique, drama is of singular merit. It is an actor's play, written for an actor, full of stage business, and well relieved with stage effects. Miss Gainsborough, as Annie, acted well and sang pathetically; Mr. George Bickett made an excellent Dick Dugs; and Mrs. Manders, as the widow Sandrip, even transcended her former efforts in the part. The play is preceded by the ballet from "L'Œil Crevé," in which the sisters Elliott distinguish themselves. The extravaganza of "Kissi-Kissi" has become quite popular, and will keep the boards until October, when Madame Ristori will appear, and, it is said, in some new characters.

The Prince of Wales's company has migrated to the Standard, and there performed to admiring audiences the late Mr. Robertson's popular play of "Caste." The houses have been crowded to witness the representations of this refined and polished drama. Miss Wilton, as Polly Eccles, and Miss Lydia Foote, as Esther, are both of them powerful representations; while Mr. George Honey, as the drunken Eccles, is not to be surpassed, nor could Captain Hawtree have been in better hands than Mr. Bancroft's. Mr. Coghlan's George D'Alroy is perfect. We may conclude that the East-End has stood the test and emerged triumphant from the trial.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill offers a capital "make-up" of light papers for holiday readers. One of the most amusing—though the fun may be, perhaps, a little overdone—is the account of the Scotch theological (Episcopalian) college in the Western Isles, by one of the *alumni*, who certainly does not seem to have carried over much veneration away with him, however much he may have brought. "Sun-Fishing on the Western Coast of Ireland" does not denote fishing for suns, but for sunfish. The writer's extremely spirited account of this lively and lucrative pastime may possibly send some of "the aquatic dandies who adorn the windows of our yacht clubs," and of those misguided navigators "who waste their time pottering from one Channel port to another," to taste the delight of being drawn through the sea by harpooned marine monsters "at the rate of about five knots an hour," while "through the palms of our hands the blood is oozing, the skin being frayed by the flying rope." "The Casuistry of Journalism" is in a graver vein, and is a really valuable contribution to a subject of importance. The nearer journalism attains the status of a fixed profession, the more desirable it is that it should possess an unwritten code of ethics defining the rules of honourable practice in ambiguous cases. By degrees tradition will acquire the force of law, and a profession almost exempt from external control will be kept steady by the influence of its own public opinion. "Our Duties" is in a graver tone still: a good cause is here injured by exaggeration and the selection of extreme instances of social failings, hardly applying once in five hundred cases. Mr. Palgrave sketches the scenery and people of Turkish Georgia with his usual graphic power. There is much in the latter to remind us of the Scotch Highlanders, assuming their finer qualities to have been almost extinguished by ages of oppression. The writer regards the ultimate acquisition of the district by Russia as certain, and says that the people, although Mohammedans, are totally indifferent whether they are governed by Czar or Sultan. "News from the Moon" is the rather inappropriate title of one of Mr. Proctor's interesting essays in popular astronomy. The news would seem to be that there is no news, the various theories discussed being only mentioned to be rejected.

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, deepens in interest and power. The situation at present is one of the most mournful of mental tragedies—the suffering inflicted on a gentle and sensitive spirit, the child of liberty and nature, by one comparatively narrow and shallow; wise, however, in its own conceit. Next in interest comes Mr. A. Schwartz's beautiful history of the author of the "Stabat Mater"—Jacopone di Todi, an ascetic, wellnigh deranged, but in whom, as in many Oriental mystics, the sweetness of the moral nature made amends for the warping of the intellectual faculties. Sir John Coleridge's discourse on Wordsworth will neither create an admiration for Wordsworth where it does not exist nor enhance it where it does. It is, however, an able and dignified address, exactly such as it befitted the descendant of an illustrious Lake poet to pronounce on a public occasion. Mr. George Grove does himself honour by his spirited and affectionate protest against an unfortunate expression in the *Edinburgh Review* with reference to the late Mr. Deutsch's labours on the Talmud. By the epithet "superficial," however, we should suppose the Reviewer to have intended "popular," which Mr. Deutsch strove to be, and actually was. "Superficial" would be a most inappropriate description of a scholar whose only fault was the degree in which his industry in accumulating materials surpassed his capacity for moulding them into shape.

The most entertaining and generally attractive article in an excellent number of *Fraser* is "A Visit to Ireland at Election Time," apparently descriptive of the last contest for the county of Kerry. It does not, however, impress us as entirely trustworthy; the conversations are too palpably manufactured, and some of the writer's assertions appear questionable, as when, for instance, he states that the successful Home Rule candidate was only accepted as a *pis aller*, and that a real Fenian would have carried the whole constituency with him. Why, then, did not one come forward? The influence ascribed to physical force makes it worth while to recollect that the election took place before the enactment of the ballot. M. de Bouteiller's account of the feeling of the Parisian workmen previous to the Communist insurrection appears to establish that one great cause of the revolt was the supineness of the Government in leaving the masses without advice or control, and their mismanagement in abruptly depriving the National Guards of their pay. These circumstances, however, are more damaging to the Commune than to the Government, as they tend to represent the insurrection rather as an outbreak of ill-humour than as a bona fide Socialist uprising. Mr. F. W. Newman's "Life and Teaching of Mohammed" is an interesting review of a recent apology for the Prophet by an Indian Mussulman. The moral as well as intellectual eminence of Mohammed with relation to his age and country must be conceded by all impartial persons; the endeavour to harmonise his precepts with the most recent acquisitions of philosophic tolerance is not more successful than similar endeavours nearer home. Professor Blackie's plea for metaphysics is racy and eccentric. "The Stone-Steps" is a beautiful poem, founded on an incident in the life of Wordsworth. There are also a good article on Lucian, a vigorous denunciation of the game laws

with reference to the national supply of food, and appreciative reviews of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Two Queens" and Mr. Alfred Graves's lays of Killarney.

Blackwood has its usual monthly vituperation of the Ministry, chiefly noticeable for some indications of the writer's opinion of the imminence of a general election, and of the kind of weapons to which his party are prepared to resort in such a contingency. An account of Saballs, the Carlist leader in Catalonia, insists strongly on the chivalrous and religious virtues of this Christian hero, which seem to have somehow undergone eclipse in the present miserable contest. "The Parisians," with its brilliancy and aphoristic point, but uniform and unconscious lowness of moral standard, promises to prove one of the most genuine, if not one of the most captivating, productions of its eminent author. The essay on Schiller is one of the best of the series to which it belongs; and a paper on a tour in Cornwall is radiant with the traveller's reminiscences of enjoyment. "A Visit to Albion" is a rather dull attempt to make fun of the Shah.

Mr. Morley contributes an eloquent paper to the *Fortnightly* on "The Struggle for National Education." With much that he says we heartily concur. It is obvious, however, that it will be in vain to raise the banner of "national" as opposed to "religious" education. Some method of providing for the former along with the latter must be found in any scheme intended to work. A second article is promised. We shall be interested to observe whether Mr. Morley is prepared with any practical suggestion on the point. The same able writer, in replying to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's criticism on Mill's "Liberty" is at a great disadvantage as compared with Mr. F. Harrison, who treated the subject two months since in this review. Mr. Morley, like Mr. Stephen, is a utilitarian, and his only controversy with his opponent seems to relate to the practical advantage or disadvantage of the exercise of individual freedom. The idea that there may be a righter a wrong in the matter is only alluded to to be contemptuously discarded. There is something ludicrous and something painful in witnessing the discussion of so vast a question with such animation, by men of such consummate ability, on premises so narrow and inadequate. General Cluseret's continuation of his history of the Commune is as full as usual of capital facts. We hardly see why he should be anxious to screen himself against the charges of incendiarism and assassination while at the same time boasting of having wished to blow up Paris. Surely the greater includes the less? We are quite sure, however, that the explosion would not have taken place until the General had removed himself to a somewhat considerable distance. Dr. Symonds obliges us with an excellent account of Angelo Poliziano, one of the chief representatives of the Italian Renaissance, accompanied by admirable versions from his vernacular poetry. We also feel indebted to Mr. G. Barnett Smith for a seasonable notice of the late Thomas Love Peacock, a humourist of a very peculiar cast, whose works will never be widely appreciated, but will always be prized as an intellectual dainty by the select few to whose taste they appeal.

The question of the sacredness of individual liberty is raised in a curious form by a remarkable contribution of Mr. George Darwin's to the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Darwin proposes to take an effectual step towards the constitutional improvement of the human race by forbidding marriage in the case of persons liable to hereditary taint, whether mental or physical. It would be easier to prevent marriages than births; but, apart from this view of the question, Mr. Darwin's principle, logically carried out, would justify infanticide, the abandonment of the sick, or any other atrocity that could be shown to promote the material advantage of society. Dr. Carpenter's essay on inland seas contains much curious information respecting evaporation and the deposit of fossil salt. Professor Tyndall's reply to Professor Forbes's biographers on the glacier controversy revives a painful dispute. We cannot blame him for vindicating himself, but neither can we see how the biographers could have avoided referring to the subject. Personal in quite another way is Mr. Davies's agreeable paper on the late Mr. Grote, graced by two unpublished letters between Grote and Sir G. Lewis, on a nice point of Homeric controversy, characteristic alike of the former's scrupulous research and the latter's caustic humour. "The farmers in Herefordshire," he remarks, "are in a desperate way about protection, and nobody gives them any comfort who does not tell them that they are irredeemably ruined."

The novels in the *Gentleman's Magazine* continue to be characterised by peculiar vivacity. There is also considerable humour in "Our Climbing Club," and the abstract of Coryat's travels is well done. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's poem, "Zuleika," is distinguished by the usual fancy, melody, and elegance of this very promising writer.

The most interesting item in the *Argosy's* cargo is, as usual, a story contributed by "Johnny Ludlow." *Belgravia*, besides other entertaining matter, has a capital account of the late Commissioner Phillips, a perfect type of the Irish criminal advocate.

In *Temple Bar*, besides the promising commencement of a new story, "My Beautiful Neighbour," we have to note a very good paper on Madame de Maintenon; a tale of American roguery, by Mr. Edwin James—founded on fact, we presume, and full of incident, but difficult to follow, from its connection with the intricacies of New York finance; and a very clever sketch of French provincial life, entitled, "Ruisseau-les-Bois," which we hope will prove as satisfactory to those foresters as amusing to ourselves.

The clever and sensational "Mr. Carington" continues to be the chief attraction in *Saint Pauls*, notwithstanding the commencement of a new story, "The Owl's Nest in the City." The rare descriptive power of Mr. Charles Camden is devoted to a sketch of "A Fog on the Thames," in a style that reminds us of Mr. Whistler's sombre but truthful etchings of the metropolitan river. "A Himalayan Courtship" records the domestication of a troublesome young lady by an intimate association with the wild animals of that region.

The most remarkable contribution to *Tinsley* is a fanciful tale, displaying copiousness and gracefulness of invention, under the unpromising title of "Ug." *Good Words* is as good as usual, but offers nothing calling for special remark; and the same may be said of the *Saint James's Magazine* and *London Society*.

An explosion of dynamite took place at the Solway Hematite Works, Maryport, last Saturday, by which Mr. Mitchell, the engineer of the works, was killed, and two men and a boy were injured.

With some difficulty the passengers and crew of the new clipper ship Dunmail, belonging to the White Star line, were saved from drowning last Saturday evening, the vessel having been totally wrecked on the Mersey bar.—A Whitby vessel, the Gratitude, has been wrecked near the Dutch port of Nieuw-diep, and only one of the crew has been saved. The captain, his wife, three children, and six of the crew were drowned.

BY THE WAY.

"All needless legislation is tyranny." This wise saying may not be borne in mind in a certain island as much as it should be; but, as we can have no legislation, needful or needless, for half a year, we may condone the past and ask what the ladies of Constantinople think of the new edict put forth by their Minister of Police. No ladies are to be allowed to enter shops. Whatever they may desire to look at is to be brought to their carriages. Christians and others are requested to co-operate in enforcing this decree. It reads like a stern and vexatious thing; but, of course, circumstances have to be considered. The Constantinople shop is utterly unlike the well-lighted and spacious saloon in which English ladies torment the pallid employé. It is small and dark, and there is no attempt to display the wares; indeed, the Turkish shopkeeper seems aggrieved at having a great deal of trouble given him. He does get it given him, however, and something more, if he tries to cheat too much or resent the imposition being remarked upon. We recollect passing a shop in a bazaar in Constantinople where two ladies, attended by a gigantic eunuch, were remonstrating with a trader. The intimation which one of them conveyed to him in regard to a penalty that she should like to inflict upon him would have almost staggered a London costermonger, if sober. The goods—silks, if we remember aright—were exhibiting in front of his shop, the ladies having alighted. There is, perhaps, no particular hardship in the enforcement of the custom; but if, as is suggested, Turkish ladies visit shops for purposes of flirtation, the Police Minister may be a well-meaning man, but can hardly be a wise one, if he proposes to produce better manners by a prohibitory edict. The Minister of Instruction must do his duty in Constantinople, and then his colleague of the police will have nothing to say to a lady, touching whom we are told to

Leave all her motions unconfined,
And clap the padlock on her mind.

A gentleman named Baird, in Scotland, has given half a million of money for the purpose of extending the influence of the Scottish Kirk. The lavish generosity of this Caledonian Peabody has naturally elicited great admiration. But everybody is not satisfied, and a correspondent of the *Telegraph* has determined to enact the part of the monitor who in the ancient triumph stood behind the glorified victor and ever and anon reminded him—*ne sibi placeret*—that he was but a man. It is recalled to recollection that Mr. Baird has once at least extended the Scotch Church in a way that is displeasing to the readers of *Burns*. He has built a place of worship which is stated to have shut out a good view of the ruin in which Tam O'Shanter saw the witches, and whence he was chased so hotly by the young lady who was only a little more draped than the ballet. Our remembrance of the place may be of earlier date than that of this dreadful offence, and we do not recall it; but no doubt the writer is accurate. But, if half a million of money will not purchase condonation for making sight-seers walk a few yards round to see a sight, prices have indeed gone up to an extent of which even the customers of London rademen do not dream.

We see it stated that in the winter the game of Ombre is to be reintroduced into good society, and that an eminent foreign player is preparing a manual on the subject. "The Rape of the Lock" has immortalised the game, and a cardplayer with imagination could pretty well learn the method from the third canto. Three players sit down at Hampton Court, one of them being the radiant Belinda, who seems to have challenged the peer and another adventurous knight. Having looked over her hand, she proclaims that spades are trumps—we suppose this choice was the lady's privilege. The game proceeds, and the lovely nymph prospers—

Even mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew,
And mowed down armies in the fights of Loo,
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid
Falls, undistinguished, by the Victor Spade.

But the peer makes good play, and pours his diamonds apace; and then the knave of diamonds wins the queen of hearts. Belinda turns pale, but is equal to the situation. An ace of hearts comes forth, but she holds the king, who mourns his aptured queen.

He springs to vengeance with an eager face,
And falls like thunder on the prostrate ace.

Let us hope, for the dignity of ladyhood, that Belinda's exultation is figuratively described.

The nymph, exulting, fills with shouts the sky;
The walls, the woods, and long canals reply.

For a young lady who could make such a disturbance at Hampton Court rather resembles the damsels who go there on a bank holiday than the serene beauty who "never once offends," and certainly such a riotous person was hardly entitled to make so tremendous a business of the loss of a lock of hair. Doubtless, the ladies who will play Ombre in the winter will comport themselves with more propriety. Ombre, by-the-way, is from *Hombre*, and means—Man.

A policeman, thirsty as other men have been on one of the recent intensely hot days, stopped at a public-house at Hammersmith, and obtained a drink of "that weak composition" gingerbeer. Under the Licensing Act the publican was liable to punishment for refreshing a policeman while on his beat, and the magistrate, left without option, fined the offender ten shillings. Now this is just one of those instances of over-legislation which are so vexatious to those who, as a rule, support police laws. It is clear that here was a case in which discretion should have been left to the magistrate. The circumstances were all exceptional. The weather was of the kind which is held to justify a good deal of relaxation of the ordinary rules of life, and, indeed, unless men are allowed when the glass is at 80 deg. to dress as lightly as is consistent with propriety, and to take cooling drinks, it would be impossible to carry on hard work at all. But no indulgence is extended to the policeman, who, heavily clad, has to parade for hours under a scorching sun, and who is not permitted to make himself more fit for duty by taking the refreshment for which everybody else clamours. It is in the interest of society that an officer should be refreshed, and at least put on even terms with law-breakers. But no, says a hard Act, he shall not have a glass of iced gingerbeer. The rule that prevents a publican from treating a constable to intoxicating liquor, or even from selling him any, is, in the main, excellent; but the utter absurdity of compelling a magistrate to fine a tradesman for such an "offence" as has been described seems to need only to be pointed out by a statement of the case. No officials are better qualified to be trusted than the metropolitan magistrates, and we may hope that the new Home Secretary will show that he recognises this.

Last week we adverted to the trouble which pilgrimages are giving on the Continent. It now appears that some English Catholics are about to become pilgrims, and, under the lead of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to visit Paray-le-Monial, a place where perfectly untrustworthy testimony declares that the Second Person of the Trinity has been visible, and where miracles are said to have been worked. We desire to avoid writing a word that can give pain to a single sincere person,

however weak-minded he may be; and, in fact, to state, as we have just stated, what reason these pilgrims give for making their journey is more than enough. No particular harm can come of the excursion. The pilgrims will have no peas in their shoes, but will travel by railway, and doubtless the trains will comprise smoking-carriages. About £5 is the price at which all the benefits of pilgrimage are to be procured. No person can question the right of the Duke and his followers to make the journey. But, as his Grace and some of his pilgrim-friends belong to the law-making order, it cannot be impertinent to submit to them that the confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens is not likely to be increased by the knowledge that educated men take part in a demonstration to which only courtesy prevents rational men from applying the proper designation.

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The artillery competition of this association at Shoeburyness was brought to a close on Saturday last with the distribution of prizes. An inspection by Sir John M. Adye, K.C.B., and a march past preceded the ceremony, and there was some speechmaking on the part of Colonel Harcourt, the President of the Association; of Colonel Fisher, Commandant of the School of Gunnery; and of Sir John Adye. Colonel Harcourt stated that, as regarded the quality of the shooting and the numbers present, the meeting of 1873 had been the most successful of the series; and Colonel Commandant Chermide, in a final camp order, expressed his unqualified satisfaction with the steady and soldier-like bearing of the ranks.

Sir J. Adye presented the prizes as follows:—

Messrs. Burroughes and Watts's billiard-table, first detachment, 2nd Sussex.

The National Artillery Association prize (ten silver cups), 4th Cheshire. Lords and Commons' prize (ten silver cups), first detachment 3rd Durham.

National Artillery Association prize (£20, and £4 to No. 1), Midlothian Coast.

The Duke of Cambridge's prize (£10, with £2 added), 8th Cinque Ports.

Marquis of Exeter's prize (£10, with £2 added), second detachment 4th Lancashire; Scotland's cup, 3rd Durham.

Prince of Wales's prize, second detachment 1st Kent; Lord Londesborough's prize (£20, with £6 added), Midlothian.

Messrs. Elkington's (silversmiths to the National Artillery Association) prizes (silver cup to No. 1, and a cup to each of the other members of the winning detachment), second detachment 2nd Northumberland.

2nd Middlesex Artillery prize (£10, and £2 added for No. 1), fourth detachment 15th Lancashire.

Mr. J. H. Steward's prize, third detachment 8th Lancashire.

Cadiz Mortar, first detachment 2nd Lincoln.

The Queen's prize, second detachment 15th Lancashire.

Sir Richard Wallace's prize, first detachment 1st Cinque Ports.

Colonel Brooshoft's prize, second detachment 4th Lancashire.

Captain Barrow's prize, 4th East York.

Captain Rutley's prize for highest average score, second detachment 4th West York.

The Margate corps having won the Running Target Prize, received the badge of the National Artillery Association; No. 1 also receiving £10. The third detachment of the 8th Lancashire received the £5 given by Colonel Gascoigne for the second prize at the running target. The Repository competition prizes were badges. The first squad (third detachment 8th Lancashire, and 2nd Lincoln) received the £10 given by Colonel Gascoigne; the second squad (second detachment 15th Lancashire and first detachment 1st Cinque Ports) received £5, also presented by Colonel Gascoigne. The Royal Artillery prizes were won by the 21st Brigade (Portsmouth); and the second prize by the depot at Sheerness.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards and payments to the amount of £2424 were voted on some of the 233 life-boat establishments of the society.

The Dundalk life-boat had gone off in reply to signals of distress, and safely landed the crew of sixteen men of the barque Princess of Wales, of Glasgow, when that vessel stranded near Dundalk Lighthouse. The Aberdovey (Royal Berkshire) life-boat rendered valuable assistance on Monday week to the distressed fishing-smack Snowdrop, of Aberystwith, which had stranded on the North Bank, Aberdovey. Eventually the vessel was got off in safety. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of different shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts.

The Ancient Order of Foresters have presented, through their secretary, Mr. Samuel Shawcross, £100 as their contribution for the past year in aid of the support of their life-boats, Forester and Foresters' Pride, which had been presented to the institution by that Order, and which are stationed respectively at Tynemouth and West Hartlepool. The society has also received, through the hands of Mr. Charles L. Campbell, of Birkenhead, £105, being the balance of a fund raised for the relief of the families of the poor men who perished on the occasion of the foundering of the S. S. Lelia on Jan. 14, 1865, a few hours after she had sailed from Liverpool for Bermuda. Other contributions and legacies were announced.

A new life-boat was ordered to be sent to Sunderland, to take the place of one of the boats on that station. The life-boats at St. Andrew's and Fraserburgh, N.B., were also ordered to be replaced by other boats. A life-boat and transporting carriage on the plan of the society had recently been supplied by Messrs. Forrest and Son to the Government of the United States; and others were being constructed for the Russian Life-Boat Society.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the decease of Captain Joachim, R.N., formerly of Lowestoft. He had received from the institution, in acknowledgement of his many noble services in the Lowestoft life-boat, a silver medal and three clasps.

Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

A circular from the War Office promulgates a new series of regulations for the auxiliary forces. The special subjects to which attention is invited are the use of military gymnasiums by militiamen and volunteers, the examination of officers, county rifle associations, and the retirement of men unfit for service. The circular concludes with the appointment of two assistant adjutants—Colonel Bulwer, C.B., and Colonel Biddulph.

A return ordered on the motion of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, M.P., shows the number of regular forces maintained for service in the United Kingdom for each year since 1800. The century was commenced with 70,745 men of all arms, a number which, decreasing to 50,000 odd in 1803, rose from 101,000 in 1804 to 133,265 in 1808, the largest number of men we have had on the books during the period over which the return extends. In 1831 the number had sunk down to 42,915, but rose again to about 60,000 in 1844, and to 68,659 in 1854, the year of the outbreak of the Russian War. In 1857 we had 96,000 men; in the following year 64,000, below which number we have never since gone. The number set down for 1872 is 101,105; for this year, 98,719.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The effectual measures lately taken by the British Government to put down the negro slave trade carried on by the Arabs of Zanzibar, which was exposed in Dr. Livingstone's letters of last year, have been a theme of political congratulation. But much remains to be done with the same beneficent purpose at the Portuguese settlements in the Mozambique Channel, in the Comoro and Johanna Islands, and on the north coast of Madagascar. The recent mission of Sir Bartle Frere, in the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, touching at several of those places and opening a discussion with their ruling chiefs or governors, is well known to our readers. Three gentlemen of that expedition, Captain Fairfax, R.N., naval attaché; Lieut. A. M. R. Hamilton, R.N., of H.M.S. Briton; and Mr. Bartle Frere, son of the Special Envoy, contributed a number of sketches, part of which have appeared in this Journal. Five of them are engraved for the present Number; the views of Quiloa and Mayotte are by Captain Fairfax, those of Johanna and Majonga by Lieutenant Hamilton, and that of Dar-es-Salaam by Mr. Bartle Frere.

Dar-es-Salaam is on the African mainland, south-west of the isle of Zanzibar. It has long been looked upon by the Sultans of Zanzibar as a settlement to which they might retire should the encroachment of civilisation, the forced abolition of the slave trade, or other unforeseen circumstances, render a residence at Zanzibar no longer desirable; and certainly this possible retreat has been admirably chosen. The town, which contains a large palace and several houses of substantial masonry, is situated on high ground overlooking a spacious land-locked bay, with excellent anchorage, and to which easy access from without is afforded by a somewhat narrow passage, which would be perfectly safe when properly buoyed. From this bay a broad salt-water estuary, well stocked with hippopotami, runs to some distance inland; and in the rear of the town a magnificent park-like and well-timbered country stretches away for miles into the interior. The place has capabilities for becoming one of the principal trading emporiums on the east coast. The view of Dar-es-Salaam is taken from the mouth of the estuary looking into the bay.

Quiloa and Lindy Bay are two other ports visited by Sir Bartle Frere. These are now of no importance, though the former place was for some hundred years the residence of the Kings of an ancient Moorish family who ruled from Mombassa to Cape Delgado. In the beginning of the sixteenth century it was captured, after a desperate resistance, by the Portuguese, who held it some time, but abandoned it on account of its unhealthiness. It finally passed under the Muscat dominion towards the end of the eighteenth century, and now belongs to Zanzibar. It has a splendid harbour, and there is an estuary running inland, abounding with hippopotami. Lindy, situated at the mouth of a fine river, has also a magnificent bay with fine anchorage, but it has but few inhabitants. The Quiloa mentioned above must not be confounded with Kilwa Karinja, the great slave-trading port some miles to the north.

Of the group of islands which lie to the north and north-west of Madagascar, Johanna is the most beautiful. Its formation is that of two very lofty mountain ridges, intersected by valleys, of which the sides, dotted with lofty trees and covered with every shade and species of foliage, slope gently towards the ocean at their base. As seen from the westward, it has been likened to a schoolboy's "comparative view of the mountains of the world," being a succession of peaks rising one above the other, but all wooded to the top. On the slopes and at the foot of the hills sugar is grown in large quantities, and coffee has lately been cultivated with great success. One enterprising English gentleman, Mr. Sunley, who has resided more than twenty years on the island, has now under cultivation a sugar estate which produces 1000 tons per annum, and on which his labourers reside, to the number of 800 negroes of both sexes. Johanna is governed by an independent King, who is a great lover of the English, as are, indeed, the whole of the inhabitants. They are of Arabic race. His Highness was most cordial in his reception of Sir Bartle Frere's mission, and loud in his wishes for success, to which it is believed that he promised to contribute by guaranteeing freedom to all immigrants, of whatever race, that should hereafter settle in the island. He employs himself principally in sugar-planting, having been induced to set up a manufactory chiefly by the spectacle of Mr. Sunley's successful enterprise. Johanna is of volcanic origin, as are most of the islands in its immediate neighbourhood; Great Comoro especially, which has only once been explored by Dr. Kersten, being an active volcano, with constant eruptions. The island is well supplied with water, and is said to be the most healthy of this group. Beside Mr. Sunley, there is but one other European planter resident in the island.

Majonga, situated in Bambatooka Bay, to the north-west of Madagascar, is the only port in that island which was visited by Sir Bartle Frere. The bay on which it is situated is large enough to anchor the navy of England, and receives the waters of a large and swift river which runs many miles into the interior. The town is built on the left shore of the bay, and is commanded by the Governor's so-called palace and fort, which are picturesquely situated on the summit of a well-wooded hill. The huts of the natives are built with a neatness and an attention to cleanliness and regularity that are nowhere noticeable in the neighbouring islands; and the inhabitants themselves, well disposed towards the English, pay considerable attention to the dressing of their hair and their outward adornment generally. The natives of the island may be divided into two great classes. The Hovas, the dominant race, undoubtedly of Malay origin, are Christians; the Sakalavas, the partially-conquered race, are heathen, and their only delight is in fighting and idleness. A fixed form of government is established under a Hova Queen, who holds despotic sway at Tananarivo, and the religion of the majority of the Hovas generally follows that of the monarch for the time being. Christianity, however, more especially the soberest form of Protestantism, has taken good hold of them.

Nos Beh, situated in Passavanda Bay, to the north-west of Madagascar, and Mayotte, about forty miles to the south-east of Johanna, are two islands which were occupied by the French somewhere about the year 1841, and have since been held by them. These islands are of little commercial or political importance. The French settlers are principally occupied in the cultivation of sugar estates, for the produce of which, and especially for the rum, a ready market is found in Madagascar. Since the war the grant which was formerly made by the French home Government for their maintenance has been withdrawn. The quarters of the colonial government to which Nos Beh is subordinate are situated on a smaller islet a mile and a half from the large island of Mayotte, which is chiefly occupied by sugar-planters. A monthly mail from Seychelles connects these out-of-the-way places with the rest of the civilised world, and they are both occasionally visited by the British cruisers which come here to coal. Sir Bartle Frere's mission also visited both these islands, the *Enchantress* having run somewhat short of coals. It may be noticed that Mayotte is completely surrounded by coral reefs, but the channels of approach have been surveyed and marked out by buoys.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

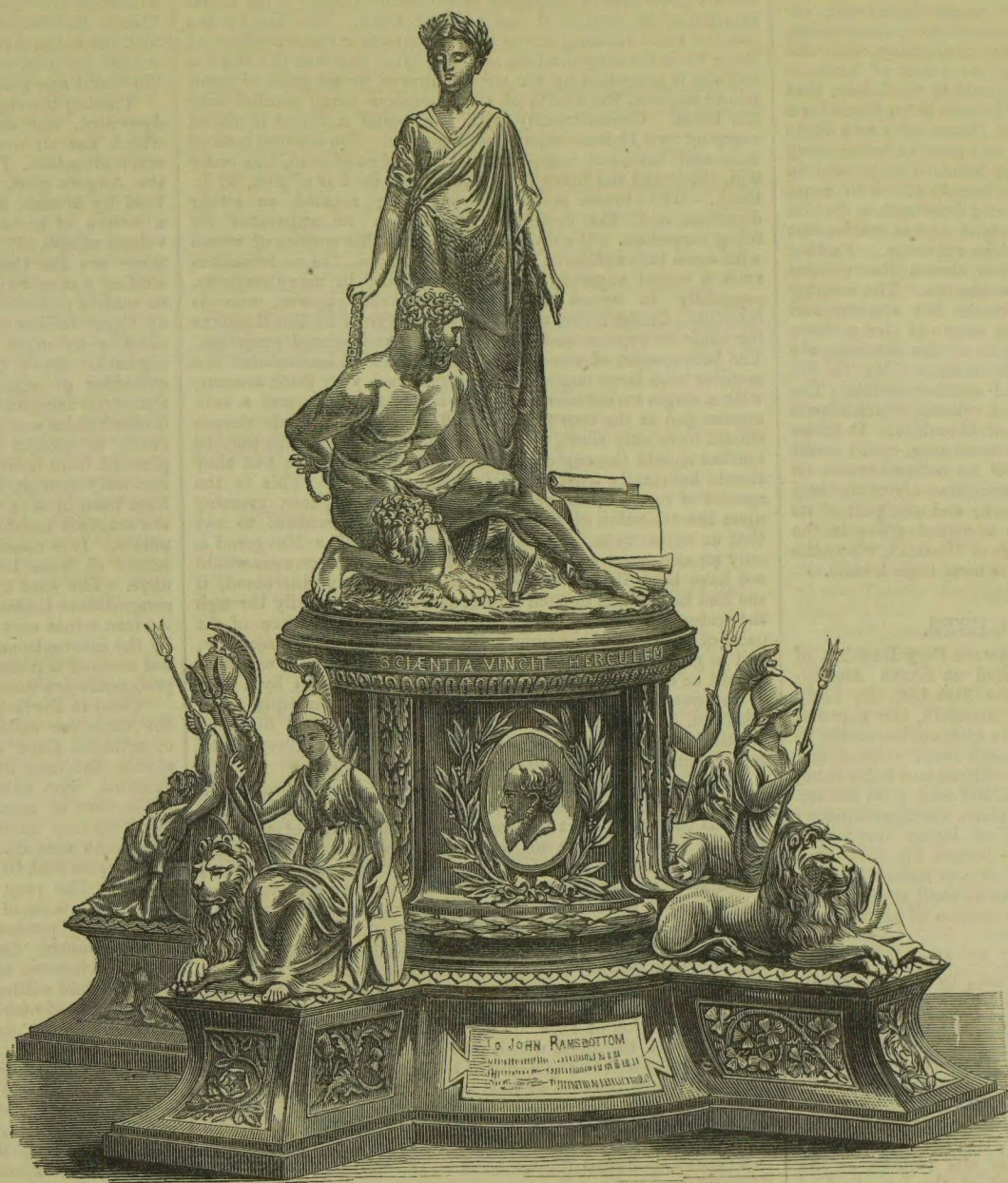


TESTIMONIAL TO AN ENGINEER.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Ramsbottom, the eminent mechanical engineer, from the management of the great works of the London and North-Western Railway Company, at Crewe, the sum of £500 was voted by the shareholders to provide a testimonial in acknowledgment of his services. The general design, of which we give an illustration, was suggested by and carried out under the supervision of Mr. Tipping, M.P., one of the directors of the company. Upon a pedestal, supported by four plinths bearing the company's arms, Science, holding Hercules in chains, points proudly to a plan of Crewe, as one of the great centres and sources of her victory over brute force and the material forces of nature. The pedestal is enriched with four medallion portraits of George Stephenson, Henry Booth, R. Trevithick, and Mr. Ramsbottom, under whose portrait is the following inscription:—"To J. Ramsbottom, in acknowledgment of great talents, rare qualities, and eminent services. The London and North-Western Railway Company. R. Moon, chairman." This work was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington in oxidized silver, relieved with gold. It has been forwarded to Vienna, where it worthily represents a branch of British art-manufacture.

SKETCHES IN NORWAY.

In our account last week of the Norwegian Coronation of King Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, there was some description of the ancient Cathedral at Trondhjem, or Drontheim, where the ceremony was performed. We engrave a view of that fine old church, built mostly in the thirteenth century, but sadly mutilated and deprived of some essential features, as an archi-

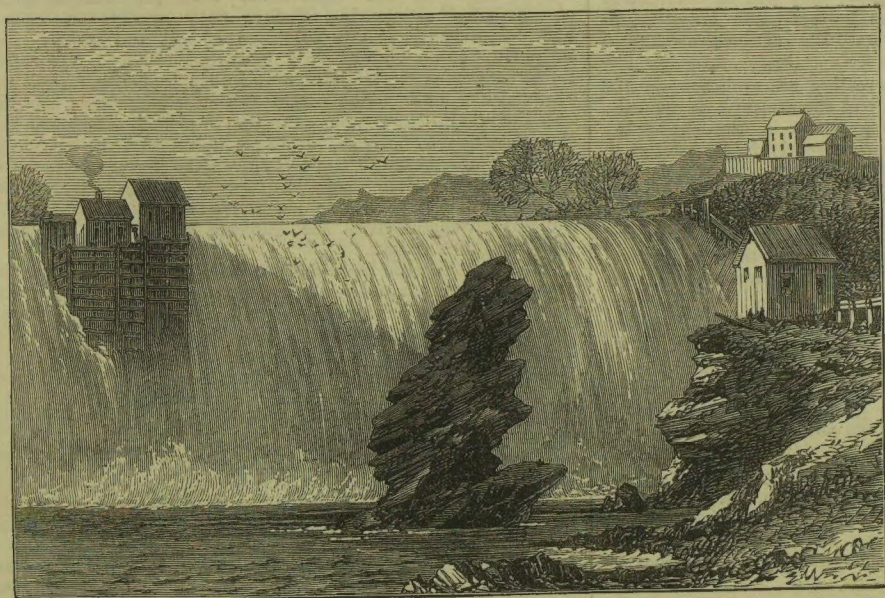


TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RAMSBOTTOM, LATE ENGINEER OF THE CREWE RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY.

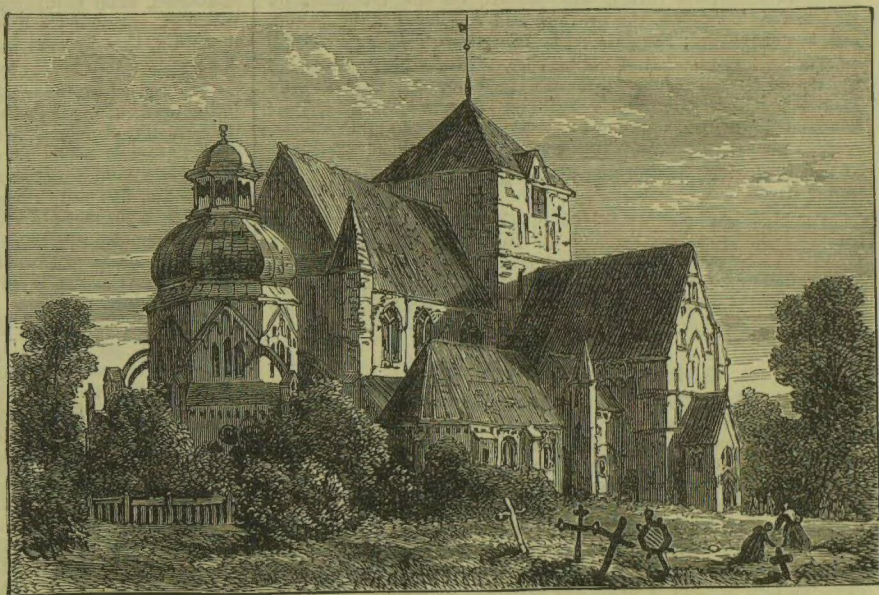
tectural whole, by the havoc of successive fires. It is contributed by Mr. W. B. Thelwall, an artist whose drawings of Norwegian scenery have been exhibited in the Haymarket. Mr. G. H. Weekes, engineer of H.M.S. Agincourt, furnishes a sketch of the picturesque Levifos waterfall, on the river Nid, four miles from Trondhjem. It is described in Mr. J. S. Shepard's "Over the Dovrefjelds," which was quoted in our last. "Unlike most of the Norwegian 'fosses,' which have great height with but a narrow stream of water, the Leerfoss," as Mr. Shepard writes its name, "has a breadth of 120 ft., with a height of, perhaps, 80 ft. The river at one bound abruptly throws itself over a perpendicular wall of rock, but it lacks that broken and picturesque outline which is the principal charm of a fall; so torn are the surrounding rocks and smoothly regular the downpour of the rushing waters." The buildings on each side are mills, which are worked by the current carried to and from this place by aqueducts. Those on the left hand are built upon a detached rock; and, although they would appear to the observer as extremely fragile in their construction, still their existence through many years proves that the foundations are stable, and they will doubtless only cease to exist when the timbers which support them become decayed. Mr. Weeks says—"The falls are very grand, and in the soft twilight of a Norwegian summer's day present a scene to which only the pencil of a Turner could do justice."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

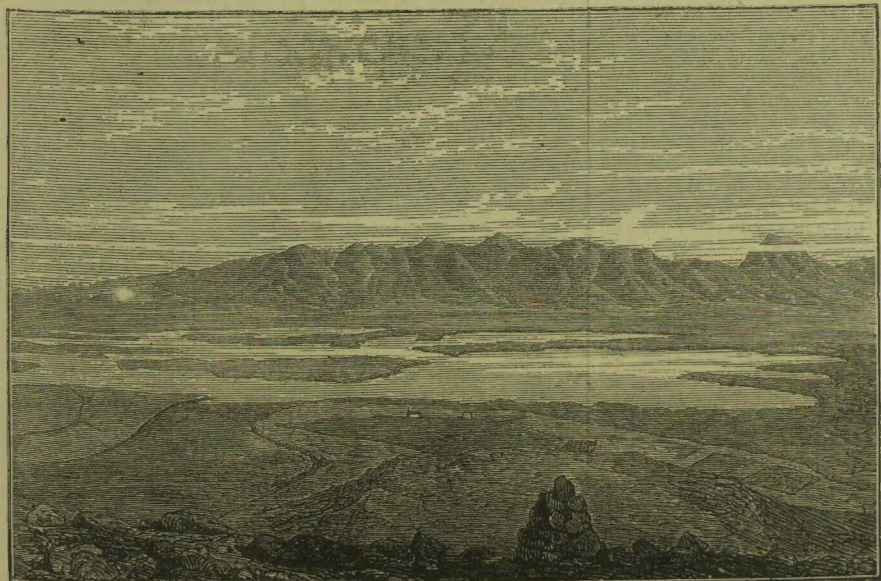
The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands have been lately brought before the notice of the public upon the occasion of the death of the late King and election of the new one; also because of the talk about American annexation



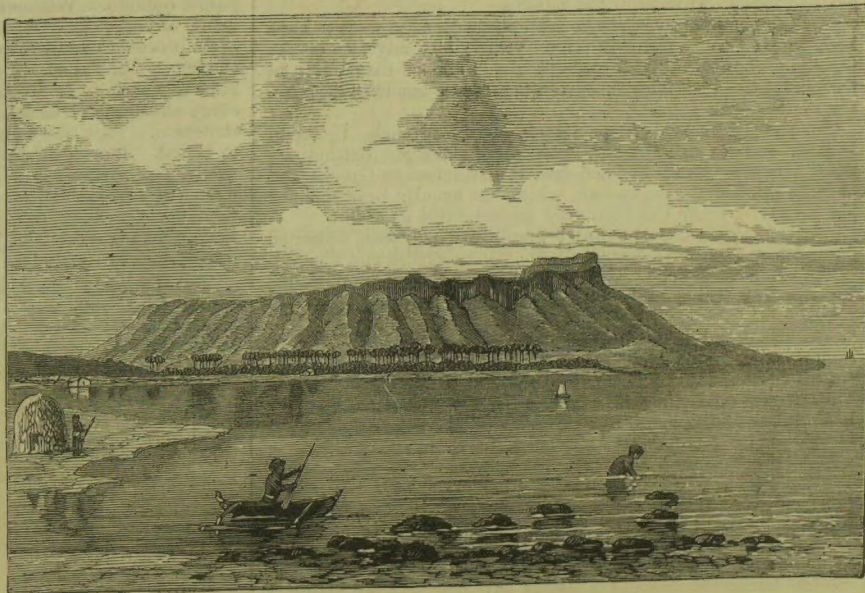
LEVIFOS, NEAR TRONDHJEM, NORWAY.



TRONDHJEM CATHEDRAL.



PEARL RIVER, SANDWICH ISLANDS.



DIAMOND HEAD, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

or the alternative of fiscal reciprocity. We have received a couple of sketches of places in the neighbourhood of Honolulu, which will be of interest. The first is a view of Pearl River and Waiana Mountains, taken about six miles from Honolulu, looking north-west. A few people in Hawaii, exclusively Americans, are in favour of annexation; many more, and of other nationalities, approve of reciprocity with the United States. It has been proposed, as a sort of bribe to get the American Congress to interest itself in the latter, that the Hawaiian Government should offer to cede Pearl River for a term of years, for the use of the United States navy as a dock-yard and naval station. It is a magnificent piece of water, deep enough and large enough to hold many hundred ships, and in some places there is sufficient water close to shore to cause quays to be almost unnecessary. The one drawback is that on the bar at the entrance there is only eight feet of water, but without any great outlay this bar might be cut away. Farther to the left than could be shown in the sketch the various channels join into one, which leads to the sea. The country around is of very little value, as there are few streams and little or no rain. The sugar-mill in the centre of the picture, and various small patches on the banks of the streams, are the only places where there is any cultivation. Mr. G. W. Robertson, of Honolulu, sends this and another sketch. The other view is Diamond Head, an extinct volcano, which stands out into the sea, about four miles east of Honolulu. It forms a landmark, which, after having been once seen, could never be forgotten. Although there are now no active craters on the island of Oahu, the natives have traditions about the way this one, Diamond Head, became extinct; and *ahi*, part of its native name, *Leahi*, means fire. The coconut grove in the foreground covers the sea-bathing village of Waikiki, where the King and many of the foreign merchants have their houses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of General Edward Pery Buckley, of New Hall, Nunton, Wiltshire, who died at South Audley-street, on May 28, were proved on the 31st ult., by Lady Catherine Buckley, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000, his leasehold house in South Audley-street, and certain furniture and effects; to his sons Alfred and Felix John, and his daughter Frances Gertrude, £7500 each; to his son Victor £5000 and a house in Granville-place, Portman-square; to the Salisbury Infirmary £100 free of legacy duty, and legacies to his servants. The testator devises his New Hall and all other his real estate to his eldest son Alfred for life, with remainder to such one of his sons as he shall appoint, and he settles his leasehold property and the residue of his personal property upon similar trusts.

The will of Mr. Henry Furze, of St. George Brewery, Whitechapel, was proved, on the 5th inst., by Henry Orford, John Hewett Furze, and William Furze, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children living at his decease and the issue then living of such as shall be dead, such issue to take their parents' share.

The will of Mr. James Robert Hope-Scott, Q.C., of Abbot's-ford, and of No. 7, Hyde Park-place, was proved, on the 7th inst., under a nominal sum, by Richard Garrett Bellasis, the executor. This will was made solely by the testator as the surviving executor of the will and codicil of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, and the grant to Mr. Bellasis is accordingly limited to all such estate as vested in Mr. Hope-Scott as such surviving executor.

The will, with ten codicils, of the Hon. Dulcibella Maria Eden, of Hampton Court, was proved, on the 1st inst., by Admiral Henry Eden, the brother, and Augustus F. M. Spalding, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £14,000.

The will and codicil of the late Dr. William Tyler Smith, of 21, Upper Grosvenor-street, were proved, on the 21st ult., by Matthew Pilcher, Frederic William Steward, and Arthur Denman Smith, the sons, the executors, under £10,000.

The will, with two codicils, of William Fawkenor Chetwynd, of Brockton Hall, Staffordshire, was proved, on the 25th ult., under £4000.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Duchess of Inverness has bequeathed much of the property left by her husband, the Duke of Sussex, to members of the Royal family, and that the principal legatees will be the Princess of Wales, Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Cambridge.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The class list for the Cambridge University Examinations for Women has been issued.

The examinations were held at nine centres—Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, and Rugby. The number of candidates was 220, being an increase of forty-five per cent on last year. Of these forty-four had already passed the examination in a previous year, and entered in order to pass in additional subjects. Twenty-four of the candidates did not present themselves for examination.

The candidates at the Cambridge centre seem to have especially distinguished themselves, probably owing to the system of lectures for women which has been established by resident members of the University; but there are instances of distinguished success at most of the centres.

Of the compulsory subjects, arithmetic does not seem to have been so fatal as in some previous years; but only two of the whole number of candidates obtain the mark of distinction in this subject. In history and literature many candidates obtain the mark of distinction.

In the languages group—Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian—several candidates have obtained high distinction; none, however, have obtained special distinction in Greek, and only two in Latin. In Italian, which has usually been more or less a failure, there has been very considerable success.

In the mathematical group a first class has been obtained for the first time with special distinction in Euclid and algebra. In the natural sciences group a first class has been obtained for the first time, with special distinction in geology and zoology.

In the moral sciences group the candidates are not very numerous, and only one obtains a first class, with special distinction in logic and political economy.

The general results seem to show that much advantage has been derived from the system of instruction by correspondence conducted by members of the University. Substantial prizes are given by the results of this examination.

The next examination will be held in June, 1874. Information may be obtained from the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

The Greenock Harbour Trustees have rejected by a majority a motion to purchase the Port Glasgow Harbours.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The Novgorod, a new circular ironclad, designed by Admiral Popoff, has recently been constructed in Russia, and has excited a good deal of attention in scientific circles. This vessel is circular in plan, and has a flat bottom. She has twelve parallel keels running across the bottom—the front portions of these keels forming the bow and the after portions the stern—and she is propelled by six screws, driven by six pairs of compound engines, the shafts of these engines being parallel with the keels. Concentrically with the vessel a turret is placed carrying two 11-inch breech-loading guns. The armour both of sides and turret is composed of two layers of iron, the outer 9 in. thick and the inner 7 in. thick. The deck is of iron, 2½ in. thick. The turret is capable of being rotated in either direction and the vessel is fitted with an apparatus for firing torpedoes. We do not believe that this species of vessel will come into extended use for any purpose. In no respect is such a vessel superior to a monitor, while in many respects, especially in speed and in manœuvring power, she is inferior. Credit must, nevertheless, be given to the Russians for their enterprise and freedom from professional prejudice. The best species of war-vessel that can now be constructed is a monitor with large engine power, high speed, very thick armour, with a single turret carrying two very heavy guns, and a submarine gun at the bow for firing off torpedoes. Such vessels should have only short, telescopic masts, on which sails may be hoisted should the engines be accidentally disabled; but they should habitually trust to their engines alone. This is the species of vessel which for years past we have been pressing upon the attention of the authorities, and we venture to say that no better type has yet been suggested. The Novgorod is only an armoured washing-tub, and her offensive powers would not have been diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, if she had been made of such a form as would pass readily through the water. Then we object to the great complication of six pairs of engines and six screws. For the sake of greater security, and to give greater power of evolution, we think that monitors should be constructed with two screws, each driven by a pair of independent engines. But it is unwise to multiply complication. The best monitors which have yet been designed are those which have been designed by Ericsson, except that the armour should be solid, instead of laminated.

The last part of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* contains an article on "The Limits of our Coal Supply." The writer reckons that the recent abnormal rise in the price of fuel has entailed on the nation an increase of expense of about one million sterling per week for this single article; and he points out that so wastefully is fuel used in our domestic economy that for every unit of heat beneficially expended in warming a room eight or nine units pass up the chimney. The economical cooking expedients devised by Count Rumford, eighty years ago, are again beginning to attract attention; and it is reckoned that the consumption of coal in London during the first four months of 1873 has been 49,707 tons less than during the corresponding period of 1872. The Royal Commissioners of 1870 consider that the limit which will stop our further progress in coal getting will be the depth of the seams, and the maximum beneficial depth they fix at 4000 ft. Within this depth they consider that we still have 146,480,000 tons unworked, which, at our present rate of consumption, would last 1200 years. The consumption, however, is increasing in a geometrical ratio. But this rate of increase will be checked by the increased cost. At a depth of 4000 ft. the temperature will be 116.3 deg. Fahr.; but the temperature could be reduced by efficient ventilation.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris a paper was read by M. Chauvran on the regeneration of the eyes of the crab. If the eyes of a crab one year old be extracted, after moulting, in August, they will be completely restored. But if the operation be performed in May, before moulting, that process interferes with the regular growth, and the regeneration is less perfect.

Mr. Bert has made some interesting researches upon the influence of changes in the pressure of the atmosphere upon the phenomena of life. When the pressure is diminished the germination of seeds is retarded—apparently from inability to obtain the oxygen necessary for growth. The seeds, however, do not die, but only remain inert. Germination appears to be aided by a pressure of two or three atmospheres. But with four or five atmospheres the pressure appears to act injuriously, and if the seeds are of the farinaceous kind they are killed. When the tension is great, the oxidation, instead of being greater, is less.

At a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Institution, Mr. W. H. Johnson called attention to the action of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids on iron and steel. If a piece of either metal be immersed in the acid for ten minutes its strength will be diminished. But the strength will be restored by exposing the metal to the air for a few days or by subjecting it to a gentle heat.

Mr. Twistleton, in a book just published by Murray, shows, by citing a number of well-authenticated cases, that the tongue is not essential to speech, as persons have been able to speak after the tongue had been extracted. The speech is more interfered with by cutting off the tip of the tongue than by the removal of the whole of it.

The remarks we ventured to offer last month in regard to the improbability of capital being raised in this country to carry into operation Baron Reuter's Persian projects under his remarkable concession have now been indorsed by the chief organs of public opinion. Without the guarantee of the English Government, or some other equivalent aid, there appears to be very little prospect of railways or other great works being at present carried out in Persia. But we think that one of the possible lines in Persia is of so much political importance to us that every effort should be made by our Government to assist its construction. This line would run from Tabreez through Teheran to Herat. It would follow the existing track of commerce, and would pass through a settled and peopled country. On the whole, it appears to be the most promising line in Persia; but there is no probability that it would return its expenses unless the English Government were to grant a heavy subsidy for the conveyance of the Indian mails.

Public attention is again being drawn to the important subject of improved steam-boat communication between England and France. At a late meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company it was stated that the Government intends to resume the works at Dover harbour, and measures, we understand, are also about to be taken for amending the communication between Newhaven and Dieppe by the improvement of the harbours and the establishment of vessels like those on the Holyhead line. The Dieppe route is the shortest, in point of distance, between London and Paris, and when the contemplated measures of improvement have been carried out it is expected to be the shortest also in point of time.

Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith, of whose Arctic exploring expedition we gave a few particulars last week, is a son of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, M.P. for Norwich.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 11.

Although the space reserved for the British colonies at the Vienna Exhibition is ridiculously small, one may venture to say that the collection of raw and manufactured products gathered within its narrow boundaries is such as no other country in the world can present.

Passing through the Indian department, which was recently described, one enters the section of the Cape of Good Hope, which has an exceedingly characteristic display that attracts much attention. There are numerous specimens of the wool of the Angora goat, which was introduced into the colony in 1856 by Messrs. Mosenthal Brothers, and which has become a source of great wealth, no less than 871,891 lb. of wool, valued at £58,457, being exported to Europe last year. Then there are the Cape diamonds, polished and in the rough, including a rare twin diamond and a very curious one grown in matrix; besides numerous plaster casts and glass models of Cape brilliants, exhibited by Ochs Brothers. Close at hand is an ingot of gold, as it comes from the retort, weighing rather more than 3 lb. 4 oz., and worth over £150, the exhibitor of which is Sir J. Swinburne. Next there are numerous samples of cotton, somewhat coarse in the staple; dressed hides and skins; ox-horns cut into strong combs; and stuffs of mohair; followed by specimens of ostrich-feathers plucked from both wild and tame birds, of which one notes, curiously enough, that the plumes deteriorate when the birds have been bred in confinement. The models of incubators for the artificial hatching of ostrich eggs are especially worthy of notice. It is necessary that the temperature should be maintained at from 100 deg. to 105 deg. Fahrenheit for forty-five days. The wine merchants of Capetown have good reason to congratulate themselves. Out of twenty-six samples of South African wines sent to Vienna, eight have been classed as A 1 by the international wine jury, and each of the four exhibitors has secured a medal. The wines to which the jury gave the preference are those made from the Constantia grape.

Close to the large stall upon which the various exhibits of the Cape are collected, and which is decorated with bouquets of artificial Cape flowers and dishes of artificial Cape fruits, stands the case of Messrs. Soutar and Co., of Kingston, Jamaica, who exhibit cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. The production of tobacco is quite a new industry in our great West Indian island, where the weed is being raised from Havannah seed on imitation Havannah soil; and, judging from the samples sent to Vienna, it has already proved eminently successful. The jury on tobacco have classed Messrs. Soutar's cigars with those of Havannah itself, as being infinitely superior to anything produced in Europe, and have awarded them a medal of merit. Beyond these cigars, however, Jamaica sends nothing whatever to Vienna, and yet one would have thought that it would willingly have availed itself of such an excellent opportunity of making its general produce known to Europe, especially when the distracted state of Cuba, a prey to insurrections and civil war, is taken into account. Mauritius is more creditably represented, its sugars and raw silks being exceptionally fine. Its display is rendered extremely interesting by the exhibition of photographic views of the island and of portraits of some of its more characteristic Chinese, Indian, and Mozambique inhabitants. Ceylon, which is strong in coffee, cinnamon, and coconut-oil, also exhibits a very curious and unique collection of the jewellery made and worn by the natives of the island. There are earrings, finger-rings, nose ornaments, and waist chains. The colour of the gold with which these jewels, some of which are very elaborate, are made is not natural. It would appear that the Tamils, by whom they are worn, are dissatisfied with the natural colour of the precious metal, and that they give it an artificial hue by dipping it into solutions of salt and water, alum, saltpetre, gorga fruit, and tamarind acid. The silver jewels attain their brilliant appearance by being dipped into a solution of lime. The recent Ashantee war lends considerable interest to the curious collection of primitive weapons from the West Coast of Africa, although, unhappily, the natives are gradually abandoning them for rifles from European factories. The light Ashantee despatch-bags, of woven grass, are also not without interest, nor are the splendid woods from the Bahamas, which rival the choicest productions of either Honduras or Yucatan.

The New Zealand section counts at least two great curiosities, its Phormium tenax and its skeletons of moas—round which latter uninitiated visitors gather in astonishment, and mildly suggest that they must be ostriches. The Phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, is for scientific men one of the great curiosities of the Exhibition. It serves, at the same time, to make the coarsest sail-cloth and rope and the finest damask table-cloths; while I have been assured by Sir Charles Clifford, the New Zealand Commissioner, that even cambric pocket-handkerchiefs can be manufactured from the fibre of this most important plant. The Maories, who had discovered its valuable properties previous to our occupation of the islands, only use a portion of the fibre on one side of the leaf, the leaves being selected with great care. They scrape the leaf with a mussel shell or a piece of hoop iron, the fibre being then soaked in cold water and dried. The Europeans dress it differently. The leaf is put into a machine called a "stripper," at the rate of 100 ft. to 120 ft. per minute, after passing through which the partially-cleaned fibre is hand-washed in bundles of about twenty leaves. These bundles are then suspended in water and allowed to soak for about two hours, the fibre being then spread out on the bleaching-ground for a time, which varies according to the weather. When it is dry it is either scutched or hackled, and both packed in bales and pressed for shipment.

The moas' skeletons exhibited by Dr. Haast, of the New Zealand Canterbury museum, are very remarkable, specially that of the variety known as the *Dinornis giganteus*, which is over twelve feet in height. A leg-bone of one of these birds was discovered some years ago by Colonel Michael (a photograph of which is exhibited), proving that they sometimes reached the height of even 17 ft. The structure of this bird, which had neither wings nor tail, and the long neck of which is very strangely formed, proves that it must have lived at a very remote period. When the moa eventually died out it is asserted that it was replaced by another race of birds, specimens of which are exhibited. It is noticeable that these latter, which are still plentiful in New Zealand, have neither wings nor tail.

Close to the moas stands a long and narrow glass case, in which several specimens of New Zealand minerals are exhibited. There are coal and gold, auriferous quartz, iron, chrome, lead, copper, and zinc ores, many being of very fine quality. The specimens of merino fleeces and of native timbers are also both excellent. Then there are samples of New Zealand cloths and leathers, showing that manufactures are not being neglected. There are also a large collection of photographs and some admirable water-colour drawings, by Messrs J. Gully and C. D. Barraud, which give us a capital idea of the mountain, wood, and river scenery of the New Zealand islands.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ZOUCHE.

The Right Hon. Robert Curzon, fourteenth Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, in the Peerage of England, Knight of the Turkish Order of the Nishan, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, died on the 2nd inst. His Lordship was born, March 16, 1810, the elder son of the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P. (uncle of Richard William, late Earl Howe), and of Harriett Anne, his wife, Baroness Zouche in her own right. That lady's father, Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., claimed, as senior coheir, the ancient barony of Zouche, and had the abeyance terminated in his favour. He was coheir also of the baronies of Lovell of Kary, St. Maur, and Grey of Codnor. The nobleman whose death we record was at one time Joint Commissioner at the Conference at Erzeroum, and was appointed in 1841 private secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, when Ambassador at Constantinople. He succeeded his mother in the peerage May 15, 1870, and married, Aug. 27, 1850, Emily Julia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, Bart., by whom (who died March 11, 1866) he leaves a son, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, present Lord Zouche, born July 12, 1851; and a daughter, Darea, born Nov. 13, 1860.

LADY TREVELYAN.

Hannah More, wife of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., died at Witley, Surrey, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-three. She was the only sister of Lord Macaulay, and under her editorship the last volume of the great historian's work on England was published. Her father was Zachary Macaulay, the zealous advocate of negro emancipation, and her mother Selina Mills, a Quaker lady of Bristol. She married, in 1834, Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, and leaves issue, a son, George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. for Hawick district, and two daughters, Margaret Jean, wife of H. T. Holland, Esq., and Alice Frances, wife of William Stratford-Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale, Warwickshire.

SIR JOHN POWER, BART.

Sir John Power, second Baronet, of Kilfane, in the county of Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., at one time High Sheriff of the county, died on the 8th inst. He was born in May, 1798, the eldest son of Sir John Power, first Baronet, by Harriett, his wife, daughter of Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., of Kilfane, M.P., and niece of Henry Grattan. He succeeded to the baronetcy (created in 1836) at the decease of his father, in February, 1844. He married, March 30, 1835, Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of William Blayney Wade, Esq., of Clonabraney, and leaves five surviving sons and one daughter. The present and third Baronet, Sir Richard Crampton Power, was born in 1843, and is married to Florence Anna Maria, only surviving child of the late Robert Elliot, Esq., of Goldington Bury, Bedfordshire.

SIR FRANCIS RONALDS.

Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., died on the 8th inst., at St. Mary's Villas, Battle, Sussex, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was the eldest son of a merchant, Mr. Francis Ronalds, of Highbury, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Field, and received his education at Cheshunt Academy. Distinguished by his scientific attainments, and especially by his invention, in 1816, of a dial electric telegraph, and by his various contributions on electricity to periodical literature, he was appointed Honorary Director of Kew Observatory in 1843, and received the honour of knighthood in 1870.

MR. MARTIN OF HAM COURT.

Joseph John Martin, Esq., of Ham Court, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L., Mayor, for many years of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, died, at Park-hill House, Torquay, on the 2nd inst., in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Martin, who was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Martin, of Ham Court, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, and Canon Presbiterial of Exeter, by Isabella Margaret, his wife, sister of the Right Hon. William Sturges-Bourne, represented the family of the Martins, so long known as bankers of Lombard-street, and as M.P.s for Tewkesbury.

A meeting of the mine-owners of Scotland was held in Glasgow on Friday week, when the amendments on the special rules which had been proposed and agreed to by the sub-committees of the miners and mine-owners were approved. The dispute, which has lasted since the beginning of the year, may now be said to be settled.

A railway accident of a similar nature to that at Wigan occurred at Miles Platting, on the Bury line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Manchester, last Saturday, by which eight persons were injured, one of whom has since died. At the inquest, held on Monday, touching the death of Mr. Newhouse, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a censure on the company for inattention made to a complaint of the oscillation of the carriages.

Earl Fitzwilliam, with a view of removing the differences which recently existed amongst his miners and upholding the good feeling which has existed for generations, invited the whole of his workpeople to Wentworth House on Saturday last. The miners employed by his Lordship at the various collieries and works, together with their wives, daughters, and parents, walked in procession to Wentworth, headed by the local brass band. There were two processions, numbering about 2500 persons. One started from Parkgate, near Rotherham, and the other from Elsecar. The workpeople were admitted by ticket at the front entrance, and, after passing through the hall, they assembled on the lawn at the back of the mansion. His Lordship, accompanied by the Countess, the rest of the family, and the guests, took his stand at the top of the steps leading into the hall and briefly addressed the company, which then dispersed to the various booths, where tea, ham and beef sandwiches, beer, ginger-beer, lemonade, &c., were to be procured free of charge. His Lordship, together with the Countess and the other members of the Fitzwilliam family, mixed amongst the people, and officiated as waiters at some of the booths. The West Yorkshire Cavalry and other bands played selections of music.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

R. M. CHADKIRK.—We are much obliged, but have such a profusion of similar contributions on hand that we have no use for more.

T. W.—There are no good papers of the sort mentioned.

W. S. S., Gildersleeve's Landing.—Your solution is perfectly correct.

F. Jersey.—It shall be examined.

F. Urs.—Not forgotten; but see notice above to "R. M. Chadkirk," and kindly have patience.

A. DEMONCHY.—You have inadvertently sent two copies of the same problem, which, by-the-way, is very much too easy, even for a beginner.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1536 has been received from O. Vossler—J. Allaire—W. P.—E. H. G.—T. W. of Canterbury—R. P. T.—M. Rhodes—R. J. G.—M. P.—A. Demonchy—S. Y. H.—W. Y. G. D.—A. Wood—Pip—W. Airey—T. W. Morris—J. Ball of Okeley—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—T. A. Adams and A. Mueller—Bab—Alice and Lizzie Harden—M. D.—C. F. Nash—J. Janion—Max—W. Groux—Allanand—L. L.—Aristotle—Co.—R. D. T.—R. B. Seale—Mogul—Sealor—Keith and Kate—Li Calai.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XVI.—Second list of those who have correctly solved this problem:—A. B.—Phemey—J. O. H.—D. D.—S. M. W. Ingram—Peters—H. C. Scarborough—Remington—Scrab and Wiggins—Bily—Mother Busch—City Clerk—G. L. G.—Van Dunk—Mopsy—W. R.—Erin Go Bragh—E. B.—Sigma—Stimpson—W. T. F.—D. G. L.—Crickdale—Rector—Sandeman—Harry and Tom—H. W. P.—Anna and Jessie—Minnie and Polly—R. A.—Bob—Warhorse—G. C.—Edward—P. B. T.—Laura and Charles—The Adelphi—Banquo—Manfred—Emma and Ellen—Clive—T. M. Trevor—Annette—Q. K. D.—Percy—M. of Rotterdam—Samson—Oliver and Roland—C. P. S.—G. P. A.—F. R. S.—Briton—Geneva—R. B. Monaco—C. on the Grampians—Pedestrian—Dick Tinto—Tom o' Lincoln—Hawkey—Philip O.—Jerry—W. S. R.—Solutions syllabically, arithmetically, and geometrically correct:—L. of Barondal—E. O. of Dover—Mathematicus—L. on the Grand Tour—Fox—Danesbury.

*Our answers to Chess Correspondents are for the most part postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1536.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to Q B 6th R to K B sq*

2. B to K B 4th R takes B

3. K to K Kt 3rd. Mate.

*1. If Q takes Q, B takes P. Mate. 2. R to K B 2nd (ch) K to Kt 8th 3. Q to Kt 2nd. Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1537.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. K to K B 4th R takes Kt

2. Q to Q 4th (ch) K takes Q

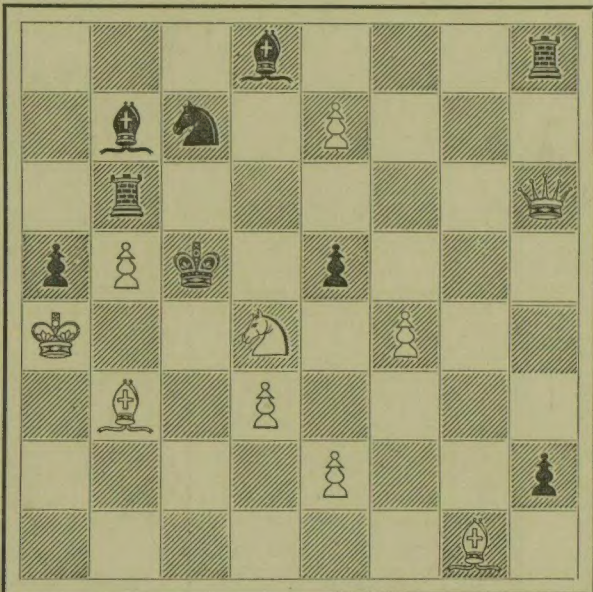
3. Kt gives mate The variations are very obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1538.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.

A Prize Problem in the late Canadian Chess Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A GAME PLAYED AT THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Anderssen). WHITE (Mr. Bird).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th

The weakness of this move has been so repeatedly exposed that its adoption by an experienced player is a mark of eccentricity.

4. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt

5. P to Q 3rd P to Q B 3rd

6. B to Q R 4th Kt to K B 3rd

7. Castles P to Q 4th

8. P takes P Kt takes P

9. P to Q B 3rd B to Q 3rd

10. P takes P Q to K R 5th

11. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K R 6th

12. Q to K 2nd (ch) K to Q sq

13. P to K B 3rd R to K sq

14. Q to K B 2nd B to K B 4th

15. Kt to B 3rd Kt takes Kt

16. P takes Kt B takes Q P

17. R to K sq R takes R (ch)

18. Q takes R K to Q 2nd

19. P to Q 5th

This move ought to have cost Mr. Anderssen the game (and the match, each party having previously scored a game), and yet neither player saw its consequences!

20. P takes P (ch) R to K sq

21. B to K 3rd K to B 2nd

22. B takes B (best) R takes Q (ch)

23. R takes R P to Q Kt 4th

24. B to Q sq P to Q R 4th, winning.

25. K to R sq P to Q Kt 4th

26. B to K B 4th Q to K R 4th

He did not dare take the Bishop.

27. P takes P (ch) K takes P

28. B to Q sq R to Q sq

29. P to Q R 4th Q to Q 4th

30. K to Kt 2nd B takes P

31. B to Q 2nd K to Kt 3rd

32. P to Q 4th

An exceedingly good move.

33. Q to Q R 5th (ch) K to Kt 2nd

34. B to K 4th (ch) B to Q B 3rd

35. Q to Q R 6th Resigns.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An instructive Game between Messrs. Burn and Gossip.

(Hampe's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.). BLACK (Mr. G.).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

3. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th

4. P to Q 3rd P takes K P

5. B P takes P Kt takes K P

6. Kt takes P B to K Kt 5th

7. Kt to K B 3rd B to K Kt 5th

8. B to K 2nd B to Q Kt 5th (ch)

9. P to Q B 3rd Q B takes Kt

10. P takes Q B Q to K R 5th (ch)

11. K to Q 2nd B to K 2nd

12. K to Q B 2nd Q Kt to Q B 3rd

13. B to K 3rd P to K B 4th

14. B to K B 2nd Q to K R 4th

15. P to K B 4th Q to K B 2nd

16. Kt to K Kt 3rd Kt to Q 2nd

17. B to K B 3rd Castles, K's side

18. R to K Kt sq Kt to Q B 4th

19. Q to K B 3rd Q to R sq

20. B to K 2nd P to Q R 3rd

21. B takes Kt B takes B

22. P to Q 4th Kt takes P (ch)

23. P takes Kt R takes P

24. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th

25. B to Q 3rd K R to Q sq

26. Kt takes K B P takes B

27. Kt to K R 6th K to B sq (ch)

Would not taking the Rook with Queen have given White a great superiority?

28. R to Q 7th (ch) K takes Kt

29. K to Kt sq K to Kt 4th

30. R to K Kt 2nd R takes Q

31. K to Q B 2nd B to K 6th

32. R takes R B to Q 4th

33. R to K 2nd B to Q 3rd

34. Q R to Q sq K to B 3rd

35. Q R to K 5th B takes R

36. K R to K 5th B takes P

37. R takes R B to Q 3rd

38. P to K R 3rd K to Kt 4th

39. R to Q R 8th P to Q Kt 5th

40. R takes P K to R 5th

41. R to Q B 6th P takes R

42. R takes B P takes P in passing

43. P to Q R 4th P to Q 4th

44. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q 5th

45. K to Kt 3rd K to Kt 6th

46. K takes P P to Q 6th

47. P to Q Kt 5th P to Q 7th

48. P to Kt 7th P becomes a Queen

49. P to Kt 7th K takes P, and wins.

50. P becomes a Queen, giving check

THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.—Our last intelligence of this great contest gives:—

	Won	Matches		Won	Matches		Won	Matches
Anderssen	..	5	Bird	..	2	Schwarz	..	2
Blackburne	..	5	Paulsen	..	2	Gelbfuhs	..	1
Steinitz	..	4	Rosenthal	..	2	Herl	..	1

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The report of this meeting did not reach us in time for insertion this week.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION BUILDING.

A Plan of the Vienna International Exhibition Palace and its precincts is this week presented in a page of our Journal. It will not require much explanation, but will serve to aid the understanding of those descriptive letters which our Special Correspondent has furnished. The whole series of buildings is much larger than that of any of the London or Paris Exhibitions. It is situated in that part of the Prater, or public park of the Austrian metropolis, which was formerly called the Krie-Au, about one mile outside the city, to the east, beyond the Danube Canal, or old channel of that river, the main stream of which now flows more to the northward. The ground occupied by the Exhibition is bounded on the north side by the main Danube river; on the south side, by the Haupt-Allee, or principal avenue of the Prater; on the west side, by the Volks-Prater, a place like the Champs Elysees for popular entertainments, which lies between the Haupt-Allee and the Feuerwerks-Allee, in the angle formed by their junction at the Prater-Stern, near the Northern Railway station; and on the east side, by an artificial piece of water called the Heustadel-Wasser. There are five grand streets or roads leading to the Exhibition. The two most convenient from the city are the Haupt-Allee and the Exhibition-street, called Welt-Austellungs-Strasse, both commencing at the Prater-Stern, which is like the Barriere de l'Etoile in the Champs Elysees of Paris. But from the southern districts and suburbs of Vienna, the Landstrasse and Wieden, the shortest route to the Exhibition is over the Sophia Bridge and across the Unter or Lower Prater. Tramway-cars and omnibuses ply along each of these roads to the several doors of the Exhibition Palace. The branch lines of the Northern Railway and State Railway are laid to the Exhibition Stations, on the north side, which is at the back of the Palace, its front and principal entrance being in the Haupt-Allee.

Some particulars of the Exhibition building and of its internal arrangement will be found in the "Handy Guide to Vienna," by Bucher and Weiss (publishers, Faesy and Frick; and Longmans, in London). The building is 905 metres, or 990 yards, long, by 205 metres, or 224 yards, in breadth. Its main gallery, 25 metres wide, which extends the whole length, is intersected by fourteen cross galleries on each side; these are 15 metres wide and 75 metres long. In the centre is the Rotunda, 102 metres in diameter, with a dome roof 97 metres high to the topmost lantern. This is the Exhibition Palace, properly so called, which covers a space of 73,593 square metres, divided among different nations in the following proportions:—United States of North America, 1350 square metres; South America, 1090; England, 6370; France, 6380; Portugal, 519; Spain, 605; Switzerland, 1125; Italy, 2972; Belgium, 2613; Holland, 880; Greece, 867; Sweden and Norway, 865; Germany, 6741; these being named in the order of their places along the main gallery, from west to east, to the central Rotunda. At and beyond the centre we come to Austria, which has 14,767 square metres; Hungary, 2972; Russia, 3319; Egypt and Central Africa, 1003; Tunis, 259; Turkey, 2938; Persia and Central Asia, 346; Roumania, 657; Morocco, 86; Siam, Japan, and China, 1350, still in the order of their places, to the east end of the building. On the north side of the palace are the two agricultural produce halls, for Eastern and Western Europe. The first-named, belonging to Austria and Russia, is 150 metres long and 75 metres broad; the other, chiefly devoted to England, France, Belgium, and Italy, is 220 metres by 70. Between these halls are many small pavilions and detached houses for particular exhibitions of German manufacture—Krupp's steel guns, Dreher's beer, the wooden clocks of the Black Forest, the mining produce and metal works of Germany, the steam-boat and railway engines or models, and the designs for roads or bridges. Behind all these is the long Machinery Hall, divided for the several countries which send machinery. The Fine-Arts Hall, or Gallery, at the east end of the palace, beyond the Turkish fountains, has an area of 7394 square metres, and is well lighted from top and sides. In front of the palace, or on its south side, towards the Haupt-Allee, are the Imperial Pavilion, to the one hand; the Jury Pavilion, to the other, confronting the grand central entrance. The pavilion of the Emperor of Russia, that of the Sultan of Turkey, and that of the Viceroy of Egypt, with restaurants and music-rooms, are in the eastern part of this space. The halls of Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian beer, and the printing-office of the *Exhibition Gazette*, in connection with a well-known Vienna daily newspaper, will be found in the western part. Various apartments and offices not here mentioned are comprised in the series of Exhibition buildings; there is special accommodation for the German Princes, in the interior near the Rotunda; the German Committee, the British Royal Commission, and other parties in official authority, have their places of abode. A detachment of the military corps of Engineers, to protect the buildings from damage by fire or other accident, is lodged in the neighbouring barracks.

One illustration this week, from a sketch by our Special Correspondent at the Exhibition, shows the motley costumes of the spectators, belonging to different nations, Eastern and Western, who throng to look at a model of the city and temple of Jerusalem in the Turkish Empire Section. Jews, Greeks, and Mohammedans, with the people of Hungary, the Servians, the Bosnians, and the Croats, who dwell in the border provinces of the Turkish and Austrian dominions, seem to view this object with a common feeling of curiosity, derived from its religious associations. No other historic city in the world, ancient or modern, without even the exception of Rome, commands the traditional respect of so many different nations of mankind.

The first school erected by the Leeds School Board was opened yesterday week by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, the chairman, in the presence of a large number of persons. The cost of the school, which will accommodate 800 children, has been £10,000. The foundation-stones of six other schools were laid.

A numerous picnic party assembled last Saturday afternoon in that portion of Epping Forest which is known as Ambresbury Banks, situated near the town of Epping, for the double purpose of indulging in pleasant recreation and of testifying their interest in the preservation in perpetuity of the remains of the forest for the public. A meeting for the latter purpose was improvised in the midst of the trees, and brief addresses were delivered by Sir Antonio Brady, Sir Fowell Buxton, Mr. Andrew Johnston, M.P., and others.

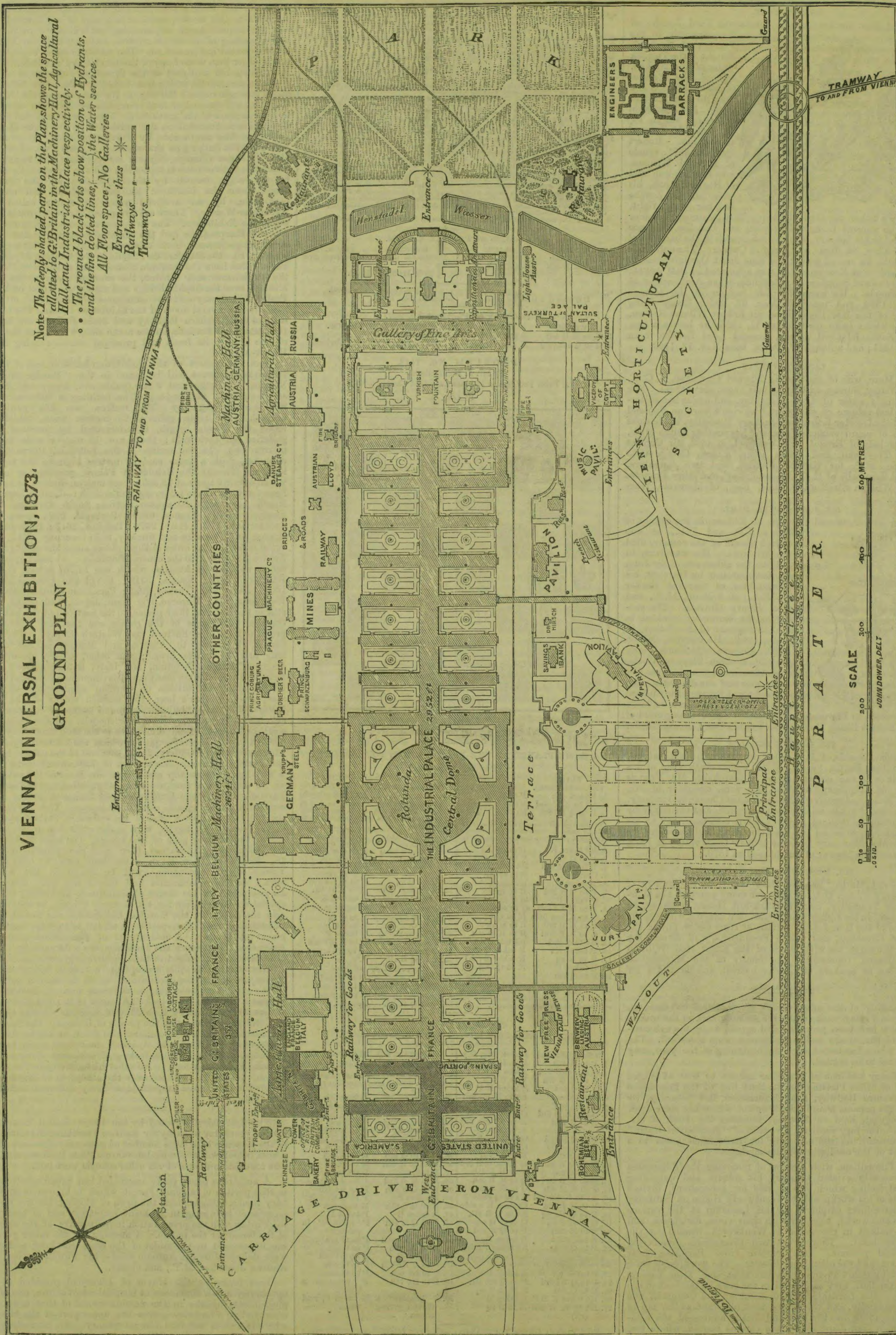
Last Saturday the Mayor of Liverpool presided at the opening of a new convalescent hospital at Woolton, one of the pleasantest suburbs in the neighbourhood of that town, and commanding a fine view across the upper part of the Mersey, where it widens out into a broad estuary. An interesting circumstance in connection with this hospital is the fact that Mr. Gladstone has handed over to the committee the sum of £1400, which was presented to him by the working men of England in the year 1868. In commemoration of this gift it has been resolved to call the finest chamber in the building the "Gladstone Hall."

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1873.
GROUND PLAN.

Note. The deeply shaded parts on the Plan shows the space allotted to Gt Britain in the Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, and Industrial Palace respectively.

• • • The round black dots show position of Hydrants, and the fine dotted lines, ————, the Water service.

All Floor space, No Galleries



P R A T E R.

A vertical scale bar labeled "SCALE" in bold capital letters. The scale is marked with numbers 0, 10, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 METRES. The bar is divided into segments, with the first segment (0-10) being the smallest and the segments between 100 and 500 being the largest. The markings are on the right side of the bar.

JOHN DOWER, DEL?